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# DIGEST OF PLANT QUARANTINE REGULATIONS



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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AGRICULTURE

**DIGEST  
OF PLANT QUARANTINE  
REGULATIONS**

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in collaboration with  
Plant Protection Authorities of FAO Member Nations

**New Edition**



*The original edition of this Digest was published in 1949 in Washington. The present edition brings the publication into FAO's Development Paper series: it contains the whole of the material, revised and brought up to date to August 1952.*

*The information included in this publication, as well as that in future supplements, is based upon official documents submitted to FAO by the respective governments. While it is believed that it represents a true and accurate resumé of the legislation in force as contained in these documents, it is clearly impossible for FAO to assume responsibility for the statements in this Digest and, in any circumstance where legal questions are involved, it is imperative that the official documents of the country concerned be consulted.*

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## FOREWORD

The International Plant Protection Convention, which was approved by the Sixth Session of the FAO Conference in December 1951, has among its provisions the agreement of Governments to co-ordinate and strengthen legislative measures for the protection of plant resources. In order to prevent, insofar as possible, the spread of insect pests and plant diseases through international trade of plants and plant products, the Convention provides for immediate and rapid exchange of information on requirements or restrictions in plant quarantine. To facilitate the circulation of such information, as well as information on the incidence and outbreaks of plant pests and diseases and measures for their control, the Convention requests all the contracting Governments to co-operate with FAO in establishing a centralized machinery under the title of "World Reporting Service on Plant Diseases and Pests". This Service undertakes to publish a monthly periodical, the FAO Plant Protection Bulletin, for prompt dissemination of information received, and in addition, to issue publications on specific subjects pertaining to plant protection, such as the present Digest.

This Digest is devoted exclusively to abstracts of the laws and regulations governing the importation of plant material. Since the appearance of its first edition in 1949, the regulations of many countries on this subject have undergone complete or partial revisions, thus necessitating the issue of a new edition to incorporate all the recent changes.

The full benefits of plant quarantine cannot be achieved unless countries situated in the same geographical area having similar agricultural interests take common action in preventing the introduction of pests and diseases. In view of the great speed of modern transport and the ever-increasing rate of international traffic in plant material, it has become necessary to consider plant quarantine as an international problem rather than as a matter affecting only the domestic affairs of individual countries. In making this volume available, it is hoped

to bring about a better understanding among FAO Member Nations, and thus establish a basis for future international co-operation on matters relating to plant quarantine. For certain countries, which intend to establish a system for plant quarantine and inspection in their own territories or to improve an existing service, this Digest may serve to indicate procedures and measures which might be taken, and the problems which might be considered. In addition, it may be used as a reference by plant protection officials and other persons who are concerned with the import and export of plants and plant products.

In order that this Digest may serve its purpose, it will be revised and supplemented as frequently as may be necessary to keep it up-to-date. In this respect, FAO requests plant protection authorities in all countries to co-operate by communicating the information promptly regarding the imposition, amendment or withdrawal of prohibitions and restrictions on plant imports or exports.

FAO wishes to express its gratitude to plant protection authorities of Member Nations for supplying the material included in this volume and for reviewing the abstracts relating to their respective countries.

L. E. KIRK

Chief, Plant Production Branch  
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# ALGERIA

## Legislation

Decree of 10 June 1911.

Law of 14 August 1919. Control of Phylloxera.

Law of 15 July 1921.

Order of 14 February 1922, as amended by Order of 1 July 1939.

Order of 25 October 1922, as amended by Orders of 9 January 1924, and 10 February 1929.

Order of 27 June 1924, as amended by Orders of 12 January 1925, and 16 November 1950.

Order of 12 January 1932.

Order of 28 April 1936.

Order of 6 August 1936.

Decree of 17 Decembre 1936, as amended by Decree of 4 September 1947.

Order of 22 June 1937.

Order of 29 November 1937.

Order of 8 November 1945, as amended by Orders of 19 December 1946, 13 March 1947, 28 June 1948, 17 January 1949, and 30 September 1949.

Order of 19 December 1946.

Order of 13 March 1947.

Order of 10 August 1948.

Order of 24 February 1949.

Order of 30 September 1949, as amended by Order of 2 November 1950.

Order of 18 October 1949.

## Importation prohibited

1. *Plants*, including grapevines, plant debris, seedlings, cuttings, scions, bulbs, cut flowers, fruits and vegetables, tubers, rhizomes, seeds, wraps, covers, packings, used props, plant manure, soils, composts, stable manure and all other objects or products, when contaminated by any of the parasites enumerated in the special orders. Importation into Algeria and the circulation in and between the territories of the Colony is prohibited. (14 February 1922).

2. Grapevine seedlings and cuttings from all countries except France. (15 July 1921).

3. Dodder (*Cuscuta*) seeds. (10 June 1911).

4. Forage crop seeds containing dodder seeds. This prohibition applies especially to the seeds of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), yellow trefoil (*Medicago lupulina*), red clover (*Trifolium pratense*), white clover (*Trifolium repens*), alsike clover (*Trifolium hybridum*), kidney vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*), birdsfoot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*), big trefoil (*Lotus uliginosus*) and timothy (*Phleum pratense*), and any mixture of seeds containing any of the above-mentioned species.

Entry of the seeds of forage crops is subject to special inspection intended to determine if they contain dodder seeds. The declarants shall state in their declaration the exact botanical species of the declared seeds. (10 June 1911; 25 October 1922).

Commercial samples of forage seeds shipped by postal parcels of a maximum weight of 3 kg. shall be exempted from the inspection, provided that each of the sample packages included in the parcel does not weigh more than 350 gr. (6 August 1936).

## Importation restricted

1. Plants and parts thereof from countries contaminated by any of the following declared parasites may be imported only in pursuance of a special authorization which specifies the stations and customs offices for importation and conditions of admission. (8 November 1945).

### Plant parasites:

*Pseudomonas citri*, of citrus.

*Synchytrium endobioticum*, of potatoes.

*Blepharospora cambivora*, of chestnuts.

*Endothia parasitica*, of chestnuts.

*Guignardia bidwellii*, of grapevines.

*Phymatotrichum omnivorum*, of various plants.

*Cuscuta suaveolens*, of alfalfa.

*Cuscuta aegyptiaca*, of Egyptian clover.

*Fusarium albedinis*, of date palms.

### Animal parasites:

*Anthonomus vestitus*, of cotton.

*Anthonomus grandis*, of cotton.

*Anthonomus pomorum*, of apples.  
*Popilia japonica*, of various plants.  
*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, of potatoes.  
*Lymantria monacha*, of forest trees.  
*Iridomyrmex humilis*, of all plants.  
*Aulacaspis pentagona*, of mulberry trees.  
*Ceroplastes sinensis*, of citrus.  
*Pseudococcus filamentosus*, of citrus.  
*Lepidosaphes gloverii*, of citrus.  
*Aspidiotus (Aonidiella) perniciosus*.  
*Margarodes vitium*, of grapevines.  
*Rhagoletis cerasi*, of cherries.  
*Heterodera rostochiensis*, potato eelworm.

Virus diseases:

Virus diseases of grapevine.

Infectious degeneration diseases of citrus (Quick decline, tristeza, graft incompatibility).

2. *Living plants or parts thereof*

(a) Originating in or proceeding from countries not contaminated with San José scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). The shipment shall be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and an attestation by the competent authority of the country of origin indicating the place of production.

(b) From countries where San José scale occurs. Importation is permitted only with previous authorization of the Governor-General.

(c) Originating in France. Entry is admitted only upon presentation of a phytosanitary certificate attesting that the materials do not carry the declared parasites, especially San José scale.

The above plant materials must be inspected by the Plant Protection Service. The living woody plants or parts thereof (trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings, scions, layers, especially potted plants), when found to be contaminated, shall be re-shipped or destroyed. They shall be disinfected, even if found to be free from contamination, except when exemption is granted by the Chief Inspector. Fresh fruits, when found to be contaminated, shall be disinfected, re-shipped or destroyed. (13 March 1947).

3. *Plants and plant products for cultivation and cut flowers*, originating in Tunisia. Importation by land shall be through the customs



offices of Lacroix, Ghardimaou, and Rhilane and shall be directed by the Customs Service to Bone, Philippeville, Constantine, Bougie, Alger, Mostaganem, Marnia or Oran for inspection. The shipment must be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice or a shipper's declaration and also by a certificate of phytopathological inspection. (28 April 1936).

4. *Potatoes* directly or indirectly from countries where wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) occurs, including Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Poland, Finland, Switzerland, Belgium, and Portugal. Importation is prohibited unless each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the country of origin both in French and in the language of the country, affirming that the consignment is free from wart disease, and that the disease has not been reported within a radius of 5 km. from the place where the potatoes were grown. The certificate shall also indicate the name of the variety and its degree of resistance to the wart disease. (27 June 1924).

5. *Potatoes* from countries not invaded by wart disease but contiguous to a country in which this disease exists, including Lithuania, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Romania, and U.S.S.R. Importation shall be prohibited unless accompanied by a certificate issued by the administrative authority of the district in which the potatoes were grown, both in French and in the language of the country of origin, indicating that the potatoes originated in that country. (27 June 1924).

6. *Seed potatoes* may be imported only with previous authorization of the Governor-General of Algeria. The imported seed potatoes are subject to the same standard and control as those locally produced, and imported new varieties may not be sold as seed potatoes unless registered in the catalogue of species and varieties. (17 December 1936).

7. *Plant products* which are able to carry the potato golden nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*). If proceeding from countries where the infested areas are delimited, importation is permitted if the consignment is accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate attesting that the products originated in the immune region. If proceeding from countries where the contaminated zones are not delimited, each parcel must include an attestation in prescribed model, issued by a qualified official of the exporting country, certifying that the soil of the field

where the potato tubers of the shipment were grown has been examined for cysts of the golden nematode during the vegetative period of the current year with negative results.

8. *Potatoes, tomatoes and eggplants* from Metropolitan France may be imported only through the ports open for importation of plants, and where an agent of the Plant Protection Service is located. The shipment is subject to sanitary inspection on arrival. It must be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice or a shipper's declaration, and also by a phytosanitary certificate certifying (i) that the potatoes included in the shipment originated in an establishment situated more than 5 km. from fields infested by wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and have been found free of this disease; (ii) that they have been found to be free from Colorado beetle and from soil or debris liable to carry this insect; and (iii) that they are properly packed and in good condition. (10 August 1948).

9. *Seedlings of Aurantiaceae* from Morocco shall be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice or a shipper's declaration stating the character, number, the species of the stock and variety of the scion, and also by a phytopathological inspection certificate specifying that the plants do not carry the Glover scale (*Lepidosaphes gloverii*) and *Ceroplastes sinensis*. If imported by land, the seedlings shall be directed by the Customs Service, according to the wish of the importer, to Oran, Tlemcen, Perrégaux, Mascara or Sidi Bel Abbes, in sealed cases for inspection. \* (12 January 1932).

10. *Citrus seedlings* from Morocco and Tunisia, in addition to other requirements, must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by the competent authorities of the producing country in prescribed form, attesting that the nursery where the seedlings originated was subject to the same control as the nurseries in Algeria. (29 November 1937).

11. *Fruits of Aurantiaceae* from Morocco shall be admitted through the ports open for the commerce of plants and the frontier stations of Oujda and Martimprey. If in transit, a shipper's declaration is required with the designation of the consignee and the shipper and indicating the character, weight and the variety of the fruits. If for importation into Algeria, in addition to the presentation of a shipper's declaration mentioned above, the fruits shall be inspected by an agent of the Plant Protection Service. In case of infestation by Glover scale, the consignment shall be re-shipped or disinfected by fumigation or by steeping in an oil emulsion. (18 October 1949).

12. *Grapevine cuttings and seedlings* originating in Metropolitan France may be imported when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, declaring that the materials are free from the declared parasites, and that they come from an establishment subject to inspection by the Plant Protection Service. (19 December 1946).

13. *Cut flowers* originating in Metropolitan France may be imported only through the ports of Oran, Mostaganem, Alger, Bougie, Philippeville and Bone, provided that the shipment is accompanied by a shipper's declaration or a copy of the commercial invoice, stating the names and addresses of the shipper and consignee, the establishment of origin, the number, weight, and the marks and number of parcels, and the kind of the merchandise. The shipment is subject to inspection on arrival. (22 June 1937).

14. *Clover and alfalfa seeds*. All seeds of clover and alfalfa, especially Egyptian clover, imported from a foreign country outside of the French Union, either directly or by transit through Metropolitan France, should contain at least 6 % by weight of seeds, artificially red-colored by means of an aqueous solution of 1 % fuchsin, safranin or rhodamine. (24 February 1949).

## General regulations

*Ports of entry* : The following ports were authorized in Decree of 14 February 1922 for the importation of plants and plant products:

Oran  
Mostaganem  
Alger  
Bougie  
Philippeville  
Bone

The importation of potatoes may take place at the port of Nemours, provided that the products are inspected by an agent of the Plant Protection Service from Oran at the cost of the importer, or samples are sent to Oran for inspection.

*Shipper's declaration and certificate*. Each shipment of plant materials or products must be accompanied by a copy of the commercial invoice or, when they do not come from an establishment under the supervision of the government, by a shipper's declaration indicating



the character, number, and variety of the products concerned; and, in every case, by a certificate of phytopathological inspection.

*Packing.* For importation, the products should be packed in such a way as to facilitate inspection and, if necessary, disinfection. Each container should be provided with a label indicating: (i) the name of the shipper; (ii) the character, variety and quantity of the products; (iii) the place of origin of the products; and (iv) the name and address of the consignee.

The seedlings of grapevines should be packed not more than 200 in a package and their length not exceed 1.5 meters.

Plants with balls of earth may proceed only from establishments under the supervision of the government of the country of origin. The balls of earth should be tightly wrapped.

*Inspection and disinfection.* On arrival, the products and the accompanying documents shall be examined at the customs office by an agent of the Plant Protection Service, who, when necessary, will proceed to make the disinfection.

## COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

### Legislation

Quarantine Act 1908-1947.

Quarantine (Plants) Regulations September 1935, as amended.

Proclamations

Statutory Rules

### Importation into Commonwealth prohibited

1. *Stone fruit-trees* or parts thereof, grown in any country in which peach yellows, peach rosette, little peach or phony disease exists.

2. *Gooseberry plants* or parts thereof from any country in which *Sphaerotheca morsuvae* (American gooseberry mildew) exists.

3. *Coffee plants* or parts thereof, including fruits or seeds (other than manufactured products) liable to infestation with any species of *Hemileia* from any country in which *Hemileia* exists.

4. *Sugarcane and banana plants* exclusive of the fruit of the latter, grown in any country in which boring beetles of the genus *Sphenophorus*, *Cosmopolites* or *Rhabdocnemis* exist.

5. *Broom millet* (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *technicum*)

6. *Cactaceae*, any plant, including root, pad, cutting or seed.

7. *Chestnut plants* or parts thereof, including the fruit or nuts.

8. *Hop plants* (*Humulus* spp.) excluding dried flower cones known in commerce as "hops", grown in any country in which either downy mildews (*Pseudoperonospora humuli*) or mosaic exist.

9. *Citrus* (all the genera of the tribe *Citrinae*) plants including the fruits but exempting the seeds, from any country in which citrus canker (*Pseudomonas citri*) exists.

10. *Ulmaceae*. All plants including seeds and cuttings from Europe.

11. *Avocado* (*Persea gratissima*) trees.

12. *Potato plants*.

### **Importation into Western Australia prohibited**

1. *Walnuts* (*Juglans* spp.) from the State of California wherever such walnuts may have been grown.

2. *Walnuts* grown in the State of California wherever such walnuts may have been shipped.

### **Importation into Tasmania prohibited**

*Hops* (Commercial product of hop plant) grown in countries other than those known to be free from downy mildew and mosaic.

### **Importation into Queensland prohibited**

*Raw Cotton* (lint and linters) except samples for determining cotton standards.

## Importation restricted

1. *Avocado* (*Persea gratissima*), budwood, scions or seeds. Application for a permit for the imports should be submitted to the Director of Quarantine through the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State in which the plant material is to be used. Where the material is ordered into quarantine it shall be detained for 3 years, unless certified previously as free from disease by the Director.

2. Plants or parts of plants of the following genera:

<i>Amaryllis</i>	<i>Leucojum</i>
<i>Cooperia</i>	<i>Lilium</i>
<i>Cyrtanthus</i>	<i>Narcissus</i>
<i>Galanthus</i>	<i>Pancratium</i>
<i>Galtonia</i>	<i>Scilla</i>
<i>Habranthus</i>	<i>Tulipa</i>
<i>Hyacinthus</i>	<i>Vallota</i>
<i>Hymenocallis</i>	<i>Zephyranthes</i>
<i>Iris</i>	

The above plants shall not be imported unless they have been grown in a country or area free from *Narcissus fly* (*Merodon equestris*, *Eumerus strigatus*, or *E. tuberculatus*), or have been fumigated or subjected to heat treatment in a prescribed way, and have been certified by a qualified authority immediately prior to exportation to be free from diseases. Importers must apply to the Director of Quarantine for a permit to that effect and the application shall be accompanied by certificates issued by a responsible officer in the exporting country.

3. *Grapevine* (*Vitis*) plants or parts of plants. The importer must apply to the Director of Quarantine for a permit specifying the variety, quality, nature and source of supply of the plants, the reason for the importation, the method of transportation and the date of arrival. The application shall be forwarded through the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State in which the plants are to be grown. Plants ordered into quarantine shall be detained for 5 years or until the Director certifies that the plants are free from disease.

4. *Potato tubers or parts of potatoes* containing eyes or viable vegetative parts. Importation is prohibited unless (a) they were grown in an area free from black wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) ring rot (*Corynebacterium sepedonicum*) and the Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*); (b) they were grown on plants believed to be



free from viruses other than Virus X; (c) they were, immediately prior to exportation, individually examined and found to be healthy and free from soil and insects; and (d) they are packed in clean new packages. An authority of the exporting country may apply to the Director of Quarantine for a permit to import potatoes and the application shall be accompanied by an official certificate stating the variety and quantity and certifying that the potatoes comply with the conditions specified above. Containers shall be marked with the name of the country of origin and with such other marks necessary to identify the consignment. Where potatoes are ordered into quarantine, they shall be detained for 2 vegetative generations.

5. *Nursery stock*, including woody plants, seedlings of herbaceous plants and all plant material used for vegetative propagation. Such material shall not be imported into Australia unless the importer has registered as an approved authority with the Director of Quarantine and holds a permit for the importation issued by the Director. The application for a permit shall be forwarded through the Chief Quarantine Officer in the State in which the nursery stock is to be grown. Any plants or parts of plants growing in soil, sand or earth shall be ordered into quarantine and thoroughly freed from such material by being washed in water, or otherwise treated.

6. *Seeds or plants of the following species or genera:*

- (a) *Linum usitatissimum* plants and seeds (flax or linseed).
- (b) *Glycine soja* plants and seeds (soy or soya bean).
- (c) *Zea mays* plants and seeds (maize, sweet corn, popcorn and related types).
- (d) *Nicotiana* plants and seeds (tobacco and related plants).
- (e) *Arachis* plants and seeds (peanuts or ground nuts).
- (f) *Sorghum* seeds (including grain sorghums, sweet sorghums, broom millets, sudan grass and related plants).
- (g) *Lycopersicum esculentum* seeds (tomato).
- (h) *Phaseolus* seeds (including all cultivated beans).
- (i) *Avena* seeds (including all varieties and types of cultivated oats).
- (j) *Hordeum* seeds (including all varieties and types of cultivated barley).
- (k) *Secale cereale* seeds (including all varieties and types of cultivated rye).
- (l) *Triticum* seeds (including all varieties and types of cultivated wheat).

Importation of the above seeds or plants requires a permit issued by the Director of Quarantine on prescribed terms and conditions. Where the seed is intended for sowing, the application for a permit shall be forwarded through the Chief Quarantine Officer of the State in which the seed is to be sown. The seed shall be treated before sowing as the Director directs and shall be grown in quarantine for at least a season. Where seed (apart from the seed of *Arachis*) is intended for purposes other than sowing, application shall be made on a different form and the importer shall enter into a bond. The seed shall be conveyed to premises approved by the Chief Quarantine Officer and must be treated in such a way as to destroy the viability.

7. *Cotton seed* for oil extracting or for manufacturing purposes. Prior to shipment an application for permission shall be made to the Minister for Health stating the quantity to be imported, the origin of the seed, port of shipment, the treatment given in the country of origin, the vessel and anticipated date of arrival in Australia. A permit shall be obtained from the Minister, subject to any conditions which he may think fit to impose.

8. *Raw cotton* (lint or linters). Subject to quarantine and restrictions in delivery and in disposal of packing materials and cotton debris after entry.

9. *Pomeae or Pruneae of Rosaceae* grown in any country in which fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus*) exists. The importation of all plants or parts thereof, including the fruit but exempting the seeds, is prohibited except with the permission of the Minister for Health.

10. *Rice plants* (*Oryza sativa*) or seed or any rough or unmilled rice or rice capable of germinating, except for food or manufacturing purpose. Importation is prohibited unless (a) an application for permission has been made for or on behalf of a State Department of Agriculture to the Minister for Health stating the nature and quantity to be imported, the country of origin, the reasons for the importation and the precautions to be taken to procure plants or seeds free from disease; and unless (b) a permit has been obtained from the Minister subject to any imposed conditions.

11. *Hops* for manufacturing purposes from countries other than those which are free from downy mildew and mosaic disease. An application for importation shall be made to the Minister for Health, stating the nature and quantity to be imported, the reasons for the importations, the precautions to be taken to secure "hops" free from

disease and to ensure delivery without escape. A permit shall be obtained from the Minister subject to any imposed conditions, in addition to the requirement that such hops shall be contained in sealed metal-lined cases, shall be landed in quarantine and opened under the supervision of a quarantine officer at the factory or brewery.

12. *Peanuts (Arachis) fruit.* Requiring a permit issued by the Director of Quarantine and subject to various restrictions in handling and disposal of peanuts after entry.

13. *Insects and parasites of insects.* Importation is prohibited unless the importer has applied to and obtained permission from the Director of Quarantine. The insects shall be held in quarantine.

14. *Plants for scientific purposes.* The Minister for Health may permit the importation or exportation.

## **General regulations**

*Notice of arrival.* Persons desirous of landing any imported plant shall give to the quarantine officer at the port of landing a notice and a declaration in prescribed form (Form Q-P-1 for plants, Form Q-P-2 for timbers), and additional declarations, certificates, notices or permits, if required.

*Treatments and reconditioning.* Any imported fruit, vegetables, nuts, cereals, pulses, or other seed, when found to be or suspected of being affected with a disease, or to be mixed with the seed of a proclaimed weed pest, shall be ordered into quarantine and may be treated as prescribed or sorted, subject to the prescribed conditions.

*Quarantine.* Any imported plant not otherwise provided for in the Regulations shall be retained in quarantine for a period as deemed necessary.

### *Ports of entry*

New South Wales: Sydney, Newcastle

Victoria: Melbourne, Geelong

Tasmania: Launceston, Hobart, Devonport, Burnie

South Australia: Port Adelaide

Western Australia: Fremantle, Albany, Broome, Carnarvon,  
Geraldton



Queensland: Brisbane, Bowen, Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton  
Northern Territory: Port Darwin  
Thursday Island: Port Kenneday (for vegetables and fruits for  
food purposes)

## **Lists of declared diseases, pests (insects) and weeds**

Proclamations 4P, 5P and 21P enumerate the diseases, pests (insects) and weed pests which are prohibited entry into Australia. Proclamation 22P specifies the weed pests and the limitation in amount of such seeds in any sample when mixed with other seeds.

## **A U S T R I A \***

### **Legislation**

Law of 2 June 1948.

Order No. 246 of 5 October 1949.

### **Importation prohibited**

1. *Any objects carrying an injurious pest or disease and capable of introducing it.*
2.
  - (a) *Earth, natural manure and compost.*
  - (b) *Rooted carnations and carnation cuttings.*
  - (c) *Cut carnation flowers between 15 March and 30 November.*
  - (d) *Plants of the genera Abies, Picea, Pinus, Pseudotsuga, Tsuga, Ulmus and Populus, including cuttings, layers, grafts and other parts of these plants with bark attached.*
  - (e) *Shoots, leaves and roots of tomatoes, potatoes and eggplants.*
  - (f) *Plants of beet and chard (Beta vulgaris), except seeds and topped roots.*

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\* Reviewed by Dr. Ferdinand Beran, Director, Federal Institute of Plant Protection, Vienna.

## Importation restricted

1. (a) *Pome fruits* (apple, pear, quince and medlar) are admitted only if furnished with a health certificate stating them to be free from San José scale (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*), Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and apple maggot (*Rhagoletis pomonella*).
- (b) *Stone fruits* (apricot, peach, plums, prune, cherries) are permitted only with a health certificate of freedom from San José scale and the Mediterranean fruit fly.
- (c) *Fruit* may be introduced between 15 October and 15 April without being certified free from San José scale.
2. *Potatoes* may be imported if provided with a certificate of origin and health, declaring:
  - (a) That they are free from earth.
  - (b) That they are free from wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) and potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*);
  - (c) That potato wart has not occurred in the last five years within a radius of 5 km. from the place of origin, and
  - (d) That the tubers are not below 35 cm. in size.

Moreover, seed potatoes may only be introduced in unused sacks and must be certified as originating from fields free from virus diseases other than mild mosaic.

3. *Fruit trees* and deciduous trees and shrubs other than elm (*Ulmus*) and poplar (*Populus*), and seedlings, cuttings, scions and rootstocks thereof, may be imported by authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture, if they are certified as to origin and freedom from earth and San José scale, and in the case of peaches, also that they are free from virus diseases and originated in a plantation that was virus-free.

4. *Living plants and parts thereof with earth attached* may be imported if authorization is obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and the conditions laid down by the Ministry are fulfilled.

5. *Strawberry plants and runners without earth* may be imported if accompanied by a certificate of origin declaring them to be free from virus diseases and to have originated from plantations free from virus diseases.

When earth is attached, the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph and in (4) must be fulfilled.

6. *Cut flowers and greenery, fresh leaf and root vegetables* (beetroot, cabbages and other brassicas, spinach, lettuce, parsley, onions, leeks, garlic, carrots, scorzonera, radishes and horseradish), also tomatoes and eggplants may be imported between 1 April and 31 October only with a certificate of freedom from Colorado beetle.

7. *Bulbs and tubers of ornamental plants* may be introduced only if certified free from (a) earth, (b) Colorado beetle, and (c) yellow hyacinth disease (*Pseudomonas hyacinthi*), black rot (*Sclerotinia bulborum*), gray bulb rot (*Sclerotium tuliparum*), fire disease (*Botrytis tulipae*), bulb nematode (*Tylenchus dipsaci*), narcissus bulb flies (*Merodon* sp., *Eumerus* sp.) and bulb mite (*Rhizoglyphus echinopus*).

8. *Other plants or parts thereof* with subterranean growth (roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc.) are permitted if they are free from earth i.e., in quantities sufficient to harbor pests in the form of fully developed insects (imago), insect larvae or pupae.

9. *Plants and parts thereof*, with the exception of cereals, pulses and other seeds, dried and desiccated plants and plant parts, flours, conserves and other such preparations, may be introduced from non-European countries (with the exception of those bordering on the Mediterranean Ocean) only with a certificate of origin stating that no Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) was present in the country of origin within a range of 50 km.

## Exceptions

Exceptions are made for food materials required for international communication systems (e.g. restaurant cars); for fruit and vegetables up to a maximum of 15 kg.; for cut flowers, twigs and Christmas trees for the personal use of travellers, provided they are free from earth, not for sale and of European origin; for goods in transit if sealed, and for certain special cases.

## General regulations

*Certificate.* The certificate of origin of health must contain, in addition to the required certifications mentioned above, the following declarations:

- (a) Name and address of the shipper.
- (b) Name and address of the receiver.

(c) Description of the commodity:

Kind of plants (parts of plants), in case of seed potatoes, vines, fruit trees and fruit stocks, also the variety and respective type;

(d) Place of origin;

(e) Weight;

(f) Number and kind of packages, and, if required, the number of plants;

(g) The marking of the package, if required; marking of the bill of lading, and date of inspection and certification.

The certificate must contain a German translation if it is prepared in another language and must be issued within three weeks before the date of shipment. The certification of freedom of the shipment from designated diseases and pests may be replaced by an attestation that these diseases and pests do not occur in the country of origin.

*Import and transit permit.* Application should be made to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in Vienna, indicating certain details about the shipment involved.

## BELGIAN CONGO \*

### Legislation

Decree of 26 April, 1887

Decree of 18 June, 1947

Ordinance of 9 April 1915

Ordinance Gouv. Katanga No. 1, 10 January 1931

Ordinance No. 95/Agri. of 24 May 1932

Ordinance of 14 June 1933

Ordinance No. 128/Agri. of 17 December 1937

Ordinance No. 207/Agri. of 16 June 1942

Ordinance No. 134/Agri. of 16 May 1946

Ordinance No. 131/Agri. of 22 April 1947

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\* Reviewed by Mr. J. Henrard, Ministry of Colonies, Brussels.



Legislative Ordinance No. 51/169 of 19 May 1948

Ordinance No. 41/73 of 3 March 1950

Legislative Ordinance No. 51/172 of 24 May 1950

### **Inspection certificate required**

All shipments of seeds or plants imported into the Colony must be accompanied by a certificate of origin declaring those plants to be free from all the cryptogamic diseases or infectious agents. The materials known to be infected by cryptogamic or other diseases will be treated at the expense of the importer or, if necessary, destroyed.

Any seeds, tubers, or plants for importation into the Province of Katanga must be covered by a certificate of same nature.

### **Importation prohibited**

1. *Pyrethrum* plants, living or dead, seeds, powders and all derivatives of pyrethrum excepting commercial insecticide solutions coming from Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

2. *Maize*, including all maize for consumption which is not of sound and marketable quality.

### **Importation requiring permit from Governor-General**

1. *Coffee* seeds, plants, or parts thereof. Importation into the Belgian Congo requires a special permit in accordance with the prescribed conditions: the presentation of a phytosanitary certificate of origin, through the specified port of entry, subject to inspection upon entry and seed disinfection or other treatments as deemed necessary.

2. *Banana* plants, wild or cultivated.

3. *Cotton seeds*. This restriction does not apply to the Experimental Stations of the Colony and the National Institute for Agronomic Study of Belgian Congo.

4. *Cacao*, reproductive and planting material.

5. *Silkworms* (*Bombyx mori*), eggs and other reproductive material.

6. *Helianthus annuus* (sunflower), seed and reproductive material.

## BELGIUM \*

### Legislation

Decree of 19 February 1949, modified by decree of 5 November 1949.

Decree of 28 March 1928.

Decree of 14 July 1933.

Decree of 15 June 1937.

Decree of 12 March 1952.

Decrees of 13 March, 1952.

### Importation prohibited

*Resinous woods* not completely decorticated, if their total circumference is greater than 30 cm., - from adjacent countries.

### Importation restricted

1. *Resinous woods* not completely decorticated, of a circumference greater than 30 cm., may be imported from countries not adjacent to Belgium by special authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. *Potatoes* may be imported only with a certificate of origin and a declaration that the tubers came from an area which was not infected with potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and was situated at a distance of at least 20 km., from any infected territory. If the tubers originated in an area not free from wart disease but at a place over 500 m. from all infected territory, they may be admitted if accompanied by a certificate of the Ministry of Agriculture testifying that they have been examined and found free from wart disease.

The entry of potato tubers shall be admitted only through the following customs offices:

By sea: Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Lille, and Ostend.

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\* Reviewed by Dr. G. Peeters, Directeur, Service de l'Horticulture, Ministère de l'Agriculture, Brussels.

By land: Arendonck, Baerle-Duc, Beaubru (Bouillon), Blaregnies, Bléharies, Bois-Bourdon, Bouchaute, Canne, Coewacht (Moerbeke), Comines (village), Cul-des-Sarts, Esschen (village), Florenville, Hertain, Houcke, Kessenich, Kiel-drecht, Kruisstraat (Moerbeke), La Clinge (village), La Planck (Fouron-Saint-Martin), Les Baraques (Menin), Leugnies, Leysele, Limes (Gérouville), Maeseyck, Meersel (Meerle), Middelbourg, Molen - Beersel, Montaleux (Mouscron), Mouland, Neuve-Eglise, Ouden-Burgsche Sluis (Wachtebeke), Overslag (Wachtebeke), Paal (Kemzeke), Petit-Lanape (Lanaye), Pont-de-Paille (Maldegem), Putte (Stabroek), Rongy, Saint Laurent, Sainte Marguerite, Santvliet, Schapenbrug (Westcap-pelle), Smøermaes (Lanaeken), Strijbeek (Meerle), Vroenhoven, Watervliet and Wuestwezel.

3. *Fresh peaches, nectarines, and apricots*, of whatever provenance, are admitted only if on examination by the Belgian Special Phytopathological Service they prove to be free from larvae of fruit flies belonging to the family *Trypetidae* and larvae of *Anarsia lineatella*, *Cydia molesta* and *Conotrachelus nenuphar*; they will be admitted only through the customs offices of Antwerp (2nd, 3rd and 4th office), Brussels (1st, 2nd and 3rd office) and Melsbroeck (Airport), Liège, Erquelinnes (Station), Esschen (Station), Montaleux (Mouscron), Mouscron (Station), Montzen (Station) and Quévy (Station).

4. *Fresh cherries* may be imported from Germany, Spain, France, Hungary and Italy only if shown by the Belgian Special Phytopathological Service to be free from the cherry maggot (*Rhagoletis cerasi*) and will be admitted only through the customs offices of Erquelinnes, Montaleux (Mouscron), Montzen, Antwerp (4th office) and Brussels (1st and 3rd office).

5. *Living woody plants or parts thereof and their fruits*, excepting seeds and subterranean parts, may be imported only if accompanied by a certificate issued by the Phytopathological Service of the country of origin, attesting that the shipment has been examined and found free from San José scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).

Despite the possession of the phytosanitary certificate mentioned above, the shipment of certain living woody plants or parts thereof

shall be treated with hydrocyanic acid or other approved insecticides before admission into Belgium. The plants referred to are as follows:

<i>Acer</i>	<i>Mirobolona (Prunus)</i>
<i>Amygdalus (Prunus)</i>	<i>Padus (Prunus)</i>
<i>Armeniaca (Prunus)</i>	<i>Persica (Prunus)</i>
<i>Cerasus (Prunus)</i>	<i>Pirus (Pyrus)</i>
<i>Chaenomeles (Cydonia)</i>	<i>Populus</i>
<i>Cotoneaster</i>	<i>Prunus</i>
<i>Crataegus</i>	<i>Ribes</i>
<i>Cydonia</i>	<i>Rosa</i>
<i>Fagus</i>	<i>Salix</i>
<i>Juglans</i>	<i>Sorbus</i>
<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>Syringa</i>
<i>Malus (Pirus)</i>	<i>Ulmus</i>

Cut flowers of these plants are exempted from the treatment, except when they are to be used as cuttings, grafts, or other means of multiplication. The plants with evergreen leaves may also be exempted from such treatment, after inspection by the Belgian Phytopathological Service.

The importation of the plants listed above are authorized only between 1st October to 15th April, except that the grafts may be admitted throughout the whole year.

The plant materials mentioned above shall be admitted only through the following customs offices -

A. *For fresh fruits of woody plants:-* Antwerp, Brussels and Brussels-Melsbroek, Adinkerke (village and Station), Aubange, Athus (Station), Beaubru (Bouillon), Bois-Bourdon (Havay), Charleroi, Courtrai, Erquelinnes (Station), Essen (Station), Gand, Hauset, Herbestal (Station), Lontzen, Liège, Montaleux, (Mouscron), Montzen (Station), Mouland, Mouscron (Station), Namur, Ostende, Quévy (Station), Quiévrain (Station and village), Risquons-Tout (Mouscron), Tülje (Neu-Moresnet), Visé (Station), Wuustwezel, Zeebrugge (Bruges), Zelzate (Station), and the tax collectors' offices of Bras (Wardin), Rosenberg (Autelbas) and Stockhem Heinsch (Station).

B. *For living woody plants or parts thereof admitted without fumigation:*

By sea: - Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liège, Ostend and Zeebrugge (Bruges).



By land: - Achel (Station), Arendonk, Aubange, Beaubru (Bouillon), Blandain (Station), Bléharies (Station), Comines (village), De Kempen (Bocholt), Erquelinnes (Station), Essen (village), Florenville, Hauset, Hertain, Kalterherberg (Station), Elsenborn, Kessenich, Kieldrecht, La Clinge (village), Lamorteau (Station), Leisele, Les Baraques (Menin), Le Touquet (Station), Warneton, Lommel (Colonie), Maaseik, Molenbeersel, Momignies (Station), Montaleux (Mouscron), Mouland, Muno (Station), Nieuwkerke, Paal (Kemzeke), Poppel, Risquons-Tout (Mouscron), Rongy, Smeermaas (Lanaken), Strobrugge (Maldegem), Strijbeek (Meerle), Tülje (Neu-Moresnet), Vaucelles, Veldwezelt, Vroenhoven, Watervliet, Wuustwezel and Zelzate (Station).

By air: Brussels-Melsbroek.

*C. For living woody plants or parts thereof admitted with fumigation:*

By land: Only at the offices along the railway.

By air: Brussels-Melsbroek.

## B R A Z I L

### Legislation

Decree No. 21734 of 16 August 1932. Restrictions on the Importation of Seed Potatoes.

Decree No. 24114 of 12 April 1934. Regulations of the Plant Protection Service.

Resolution of 19 November 1934.

Resolution of 25 January 1936.

Order of 10 February 1938.

Order No. 1 of 10 May 1938.

Order of 6 May 1943.

Decree-Law 5478 of 12 May 1943.

Order No. 508 of 9 November 1943.

Decree No. 348 of 12 May 1950.

## Importation, Transit and Exportation prohibited

1. *Plants and parts of plants*, including stocks, scions, cuttings, layers, fruits, seeds, roots, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, leaves and flowers, when they carry injurious diseases and pests.

2. *Living insects, mites, nematodes* and other harmful plant parasites, in any stage of development.

3. *Cultures of bacteria and fungi* injurious to plants.

4. *Containers or packing materials* which have been used for the transportation of the prohibited products.

5. *Soils, composts, or plant products* that may contain cryptogams, insects, or other harmful plant parasites in any stage of development.

The above materials, excepting containers or packing materials, may be imported for experimental purposes, subject to preventative measures prescribed by the Conselho Nacional de Defesa Agricola.

## Importation prohibited

1. Cottonseed and seed cotton (*Gossypium* spp.) on account of the boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*) and other pests.

2. *Cotton seedlings*,

3. *Banana* (*Musa* spp.) seedlings and other propagating material, on account of the Panama disease (*Fusarium cubense*).

4. *Coffee* (*Coffea* spp.) including seedlings, berries and seeds; and seedlings of other Rubiaceae; on account of coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*) and the beetle (*Hypothenemus*).

5. *Cocoa* (*Theobroma cacao*), stocks, fruits and seeds, on account of the witches' broom disease (*Exoascus theobromae*, *Marasmius perniciosus*, etc.).

6. *Sugarcane* (*Saccharum officinarum*), seedlings, cuttings and seeds, on account of virus diseases, the European corn borers (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) etc.

7. *The family Rutaceae*, including seeds, buds and stocks of the genera *Citrus*, *Poncirus*, *Fortunella*, *Evodia*, *Melicope*, *Casimoroa*, and *Toddalia*, on account of the citrus canker (*Bacterium citri*).

8. *Eucalyptus* seeds and stocks produced in Argentina, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

## Importation restricted

1. *Alfalfa and other leguminous forage-crop seeds.* The required phytosanitary certificate should include a declaration that such seeds are free from dodder (*Cuscuta* seeds).

2. *Potato tubers.* The required phytosanitary certificate should include a declaration that the potatoes originated in a locality free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*), potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella*) and the Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*).

3. *Seed potatoes.* In addition to the required phytosanitary certificate mentioned above, each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Ministry of Agriculture of the country of origin, declaring that the shipment originated from an establishment officially controlled against virus diseases. Importation is subject to previous authorization by the Ministry of Agriculture and is permitted only from countries where experimental establishments specializing in seed potato culture exist.

4. *Potatoes for consumption* from Spain and Portugal. Importation is permitted only through the port of Rio de Janeiro. In addition to the phytosanitary certificate mentioned above, it requires a certificate of disinfection on account of potato tuber worm and powdery scab.

5. *Cotton*, including raw cotton and cotton waste, and *broomcorn* (*Andropogon sorghum* var. *technicus*) including straw and panicles. A fumigation certificate is required.

6. *Chestnuts* (*Castanea vulgaris*). Requires a certificate of disinfection. If the insects, *Laspeyresia* sp. and *Balaninus* sp. were found in the shipment on inspection, it would be subject to new disinfestation and other precautionary measures deemed necessary.

7. *Maize* (*Zea mays*), *sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare*), *Sudan grass* (*Sorghum vulgare* var. *sudanense*), *Johnson grass* (*Sorghum halepense*), *elephant grass* (*Pennisetum* spp.), *teosinte* (*Euchlaena mexicana*), *Job's-tears* (*Coix lacrymae-jobi*) and varieties, including stems, spikes, leaves and panicles. The certificate of origin should include a declaration that these plants or parts thereof come from regions free from the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*). The straw and panicles of sorghum may be exempted from the above declaration if they are imported for industrial use and accompanied by a certificate of fumigation. Seeds

of all the plants mentioned above may also be exempted from the declaration if they are free from impurities which are capable of carrying diseases and pests.

8. *Olive (Olea europea)* trees, plants, and buds, and other oleaceous species. Importation is prohibited unless it is declared in the phytosanitary certificate that the materials come from areas where the olive knot disease (*Pseudomonas savastanoi*) does not exist and are free from the disease and other injurious pests. The materials shall be held in quarantine for at least 45 days.

9. *Plants with soil.* Certain plants, as determined by the Serviço de Defesa Sanitaria Vegetal, may be imported with soil but shall be subject to disinfection and the substitution of the soil on arrival.

10. *Useful insects, bacteria and fungi.* Importation may be permitted by order of the Ministry of Agriculture.

11. *Prohibited plant products for scientific purposes.* The Instituto Biologico de Sao Paulo is authorized to import plants and parts of plants which are prohibited entry into Brazil, when they are intended for scientific studies by that Instituto, by the Genetics Section of the Instituto Agronomico de Campinas, or by the Genetics Section of the Escola Superior de Agricultura of Sao Paulo University, subject to prescribed conditions.

### **Transit prohibited through specific regions**

1. *Fresh fruits, seedlings, young vine and branches of fruit trees* through Rio Grande do Sul on account of the San José scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).

2. *Coffee and other plants of the family Rubiaceae* through Paraiba and Pernambuco on account of the coffee mealy bug (*Rhizoecus coffeae*).

3. *Banana seedlings and other propagating materials* through Sao Paulo on account of the Panama disease.

4. *Citrus spp. trees and plants* through Distrito Federal and bordering municipal districts on account of the mealy bug (*Pseudococcus comstocki*) and sweet orange scab (*Elsinoe australis*).

5. *Cacao trees* through Amazonas, Pará and Territorio do Acre on account of the Witches' broom disease.



6. *Manioc and cassava-root (Manihot spp.)* through Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, Distrito Federal, Parana, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul, Minas Gerais, Goias, Mato Grosso and Sao Paulo on account of the bacterial disease (*Bacillus manihotis*).

7. *Rubber trees (Hevea spp.)* through Amazonas, Para, Marannao, Baia, Goias, Mato Grosso and Territorio do Acre on account of the South American leaf disease (*Dothidella ulei*).

### **Importation not requiring certificate**

1. *Cereals for consumption and manufacture*, including barley, oats, rye, wheat and flax seed.

2. *Processed plant products*, including plants or parts of plants that have been processed, dried, manufactured or that have been subject to any devitalizing treatment.

3. Plant products including the following: Almonds (*Amygdalus communis*), anise (*Pimpinella anisum*), cloves (*Eugenia aromatica*), cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*), garlic (*Allium sativum*), millet (*Chae-tochloa italica*), hazelnuts (*Corylus spp.*), onions (*Allium cepa*), black pepper (*Piper nigrum*).

### **General regulations**

*Phytosanitary certificates.* The importation of any plants or parts thereof requires a phytosanitary certificate, except those which are exempt from this requirement. The certificate should be signed by the competent authority of the plant protection service of the exporting country and indicate: (i) quantity and type of containers, (ii) weight and marks, (iii) vessel and date of sailing, (iv) description of plants and parts of plants, (v) locality where grown, (vi) name of exporter, (vii) name and address of consignee, (viii) date of inspection, and (ix) attestation that the products exported are free from injurious diseases and pests. The certificate should be legalized through a visa by the Brazilian consul and should be submitted to the official of the Serviço de Defesa Sanitaria Vegetal when the importer applies for an authorization to release the imported materials. When errors or imperfections are found in the certificate, the importer may be allowed to establish a bond.

The certificate is not required for plant products intended for food, manufacturing, and medical purposes, or for small mail and baggage shipments.

*Inspection on arrival.* Imported products will be subject to inspection on arrival, and to disinfection, fumigation or quarantine at the discretion of the Serviço de Defesa Sanitaria Vegetal.

*Authorized ports of entry.* The importation of plants and parts of plants will be permitted only through the following ports: Belem, Corumba, Manaus, Porto Alegre, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande, Santos, São Francisco, and São Salvador.

## BURMA

### Legislation

The Insects and Pests (Amendment) Act. 1944.

Notification No. 61. 21 February 1946.

Notification No. 405. 16 December 1946.

Notification No. 406. 16 December 1946.

Notification No. 288. 6 October 1947.

### Importation prohibited

1. *Unginned cotton.*
2. *Cotton seeds* except imported by the Economic Botanist by sea through the port of Rangoon under specified conditions.
3. *Gram (Cicer arietinum)*, excluding split gram seeds for consumption.
4. *Mexican Jumping beans (Sebastiania palmeri)*, plant and seeds.
5. *Sugarcane* from Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia and Philippine Islands.
6. *Coffee plants*, seeds, or beans, except those imported by the Director of Agriculture.

## **Restrictions on means of transportation**

1. No plant shall be imported by means of letter or sample post, except sugarcane intended to be grown under the supervision of the Economic Botanist, or the Deputy Director of Agriculture, East Central Circle.

2. No plant shall be imported by air, except the following:

- (i) small quantities of plants or parts thereof carried on aircraft as foodstuffs;
- (ii) plants which are used for introducing living insects when accompanied by a special certificate from the Economic Botanist;
- (iii) sugarcane imported by the Economic Botanist and the Deputy Director of Agriculture, East Central Circle;
- (iv) rubber bud wood under the special authorization of the Director of Agriculture.

## **Fumigation required**

No plants other than vegetables for consumption, potatoes, and unmanufactured tobacco shall be imported unless after fumigation with hydro-cyanic acid gas at the port of Rangoon, except (1) the plants used for introducing living insects when accompanied by a special certificate from the Economic Botanist and (2) rubber plants, stumps and budwood grown in Java, Sumatra, the Malay States or the Straits Settlements.

## **Official certificate required**

No plants other than unmanufactured tobacco imported from India or fruits or vegetables for consumption shall be imported by sea unless accompanied by an official certificate granted by the proper authority in the country of origin stating that they are free from injurious insects and diseases.

## **Importations specifically restricted**

In addition to the official certificate mentioned above the following importations are restricted further by additional requirements.

1. *Potatoes*. Requiring a special official certificate from the proper authority in the country of origin stating the district and country of origin, certifying that wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) was not known to exist on the land where the potatoes were grown, that no case of wart disease had been known during 12 months preceding the date of the certificate within 5 miles (or 8 kilometers) of the place where the potatoes were grown, and that the consignment is entirely free from Colorado beetle or eggs.

2. *Rubber plants*. Require an official certificate that they are free from *Oidium heveae*. Hevea rubber plants and seeds from America, West Indies, Brazil, or Ceylon require the special authorization of the Director of Agriculture.

3. *Lemon, lime, orange and grapefruit plants and cuttings*. Require an official certificate stating that they are free from *Mal secco* caused by *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* and gummosis disease caused by *Phytophthora citrophthora*.

4. *Sugarcane* from countries other than Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia and Philippine Islands. Requires the authorization of the Economic Botanist or the Deputy Director of Agriculture, East Central Circle, or an official certificate stating that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, white flies, root diseases, serah dwarf disease, leaf scald, downy mildew and cane gummosis, that it was obtained from a crop free from mosaic and streak disease and also that the Fiji disease of sugarcane does not exist in the country of export. All importations shall be held under quarantine for one year.

5. *Tobacco seed*. Importation is prohibited except under and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence issued by the Economic Botanist.

## **Importation unrestricted**

1. *Fruits and vegetables* intended for consumption.
2. *Roasted or ground coffee*.



## CANADA \*

### Legislation

The Destructive Insect and Pest Act, 1910, amended 1927, 1932 and 1934.

The Destructive Insect and Pest Regulations, 1 April 1949, amended 9 June 1950 and 24 July 1951.

### Restrictions on importation of nursery stocks

*Interpretation.* "Nursery Stock" includes every kind and species of plant grown or used for ornamental purposes, propagation or cropping, except, flower, vegetable and field crop seeds, onion sets, garlic bulbs or bulbels, mushroom spawn, and seed potatoes.

"Pest" or "Disease" includes any living stage of the numerous small invertebrate animals, except honey bees, belonging to the phylum Arthropoda (as, for example, insects, mites, ticks, centipedes), any form of elongated invertebrates lacking appendages, commonly referred to as worms (as, for example, nematodes), any form of protozoa, any form of fungi, any form of bacteria, any form of viruses, or any form of similar or allied organisms, which may directly or indirectly affect, injure or cause disease in plants or parts thereof.

*Permit.* Before the importation, an application for a permit shall be filed with the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. The application shall specify: (a) the quantity and kind of nursery stock; (b) the country and locality of origin; (c) the destination; (d) the name and address of the consignor and consignee; (e) whether the nursery stock will be forwarded by freight, express or mail; and (f) air transport when applicable. The permit shall be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of entry before delivery of the nursery stock can be obtained. The importer will advise the exporter of the permit number which will be marked on each container and the shipping papers.

*Certificate of Inspection.* Every shipment of nursery stock originating in a country maintaining an inspection service shall be

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\* Reviewed by Mr. W. N. Keenan, Chief, Division of Plant Protection, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued and signed by an authorized official of the country of origin, certifying that the nursery stock in respect of which the certificate was issued, was thoroughly examined at the time of packing and was found or believed to be free from any pest or disease, and such certificate in the case of nursery stock originating in Europe shall also certify that through soil sampling, or other official investigations the nursery stock included in the shipment was grown under conditions indicating apparent freedom from the golden nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*). Each certificate shall state the country, and the locality therein, where the stock was grown and the date of inspection. The original certificate shall accompany the way-bill or bill of lading and shall be furnished to the inspector at the port of import. A copy of the certificate of inspection shall be attached to the outside of each container. In the case of shipment by mail, the certificate shall be enclosed within the container. Nursery stock originating in any country not maintaining an inspection service may be admitted under a special permit issued by the Chief, Division of Plant Protection.

*Marking of containers.* Each container of nursery stock shall be clearly marked with the name and address of the consignor and of the consignee and the permit number, and shall also bear a declaration showing the quantity and kind of nursery stock contained therein, unless such information is already included on the certificate of inspection.

*Ports of importation*

St. John's, Newfoundland  
Halifax, N.S.  
Saint John, N.B.  
Montreal, P.Q.  
Niagara Falls, Ont.  
Winnipeg, Man.  
Vancouver, B.C.  
Ottawa, Ont.  
Windsor, Ont.  
Estevan, Sask.  
Lethbridge, Alta.  
Toronto, (only by mail or air transport)  
London, Ont. (only by mail or air transport)  
Victoria, B.C. (only by mail or air transport)

*Inspection and treatments.* Nursery stock entering Canada shall be examined by an inspector at the port of import, unless permitted by an inspector to proceed to its destination for inspection. If, on inspection, any stock is found to be infested or infected with any pest or disease, it shall be subjected to treatment or destroyed to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector.

## **Imports into Dominion prohibited**

1. *Potatoes* (*Solanum* spp.) for seed or other purposes, from Europe, Azores Islands, Canary Islands, and the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

2. *Pines*, plants of all five-leaved species of the genus *Pinus* and their horticultural varieties, except seeds, from all countries.

3. *Ribes americanum*, *R. bracteosum*, *R. hudsonianum*, *R. nigrum* and *R. petiolare* and their horticultural varieties, plants, including grafts, cuttings and seeds, except the fresh fruit thereof, from all countries.

4. *Larix*, plants of all species and varieties, except seeds, from countries other than the United States of America.

5. *Ulmus* and *Zelkova*, plants of all species and varieties, including logs, burls or wood with bark attached, whether in raw or manufactured state, from all countries.

6. *Berberis*, *Mahonia* and *Mahoberberis* (barberry), plants and seeds of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, except those which have been determined on the authority of the Dominion Botanist to be immune to black stem-rust of wheat (*Puccinia graminis*), from all countries.

7. *Rhamnus* (buckthorns), plants and seeds of all species, except those which have been determined on authority of the Dominion Botanist to be immune to crown rust of oats (*Puccinia coronata*), from all countries.

8. *Plants with soil, soil, and packing materials* containing sand, soil or earth from all countries in Europe, except Holland and Belgium and any other country in Europe which may later establish a golden nematode survey and control program, and export certification policy on a basis satisfactory to the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board of Canada. (Order-in-Council issued on 21 August 1952).

## Imports into British Columbia prohibited

*Corylus* (hazel, cob or filbert), plants of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, except seeds, from the following states of the United States: Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and all states east of these.

## Import restrictions

1. *Potatoes*, for seed or other purposes, from Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, of the United States of America. The shipment should be accompanied by a certificate signed by an authorized officer establishing that the potatoes concerned were grown outside any area that has been quarantined for wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

2. *Potato tubers or portions of tubers*, from countries other than the United States of America and those to which the prohibition does not apply. A prior permit should be obtained from the Chief, Division of Plant Protection. Import should be made through a designated port of entry and is subject to inspection and/or treatments.

3. *Nursery stock* from Gypsy and Browntail moth areas, including all plants for propagation or further growth but not including plants grown in and shipped from a greenhouse, flower bulbs or perennial roots; the foliage of conifers, holly and laurel, except when used in floral funeral pieces; forest products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railway ties, cordwood and lumber, and stone and quarry products, from the following states of the United States: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, and infested areas of New York and Pennsylvania. The shipment should be accompanied by a certificate of inspection, issued by an authorized officer, establishing that the shipment was examined and found to be free from infestation by the Gypsy and/or Browntail moth.

4. *Nursery stock* from Asia, including all plants for ornamental purposes or propagation, with sand, soil or earth about its roots. Provided: (1) that bulbs and corms may be packed in sand, soil, or earth when such packing has been sterilized by a temperature of 100 C. for a period of 1 hour, and the shipment be accompanied by a certificate signed by an official of the country of origin, establishing that the soil, sand or earth was so treated in his presence; and (2) that in the case

of shipments originating in Japan, subsoil may be used for packing, if accompanied by a certificate issued by a duly authorized officer of the Plant Quarantine Service of Japan, establishing that the subsoil was taken not less than 2 ft. below the surface, that it has been sifted, dried and stored so as to prevent contamination by insects and diseases, and that no dangerous insects or diseases are known to occur in the locality from which the subsoil was secured.

5. *Chestnut* plants, all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties of the genus *Castanea*, including the seeds, from Europe, Asia, and the United States of America. Import should be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer of the country of origin to the effect that the plants (including seeds) covered are believed to be resistant to the chestnut bark disease (*Endothia parasitica*).

6. *Sweet cherry* (*Prunus avium*) including Mazzard seedling stock, *sour cherry* (*P. cerasus*), *chokecherry* (*P. virginiana* and var. *demissa*), *Mahaleb cherry* (*P. mahaleb*), *peach* (*P. persica*) and *nectarine* (*P. persica* var. *nectarina*), all hybrids and horticultural varieties, including trees, root stock, scions, cuttings, budsticks, seeds (except peach and nectarine) and cherry pollen from the United States of America. Provided: (1) Each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer establishing that the material included originated in, and was shipped from a nursery or other source that had been inspected and that the virus diseases, Little Cherry (not including Western X Little Cherry), Albino Cherry, Cherry Buckskin and Pink Fruit are not known to occur in the nursery or other source, or within one mile of its boundaries. (2) Each shipment of peach or nectarine root stocks and trees is accompanied by a certificate establishing that the virus diseases Phoney Peach and Peach Mosaic are not known to occur, either in the nursery or within 1 mile of its boundaries. (3) Each shipment of peach or nectarine stock to British Columbia is accompanied by a certificate establishing that the virus diseases Peach Yellows and Little Peach are not known to occur, in the nursery or within 1 mile of its boundaries.

7. *Almond, apple, apricot, cherry, chokecherry, hawthorn* (*Crataegus* spp.), *nectarine, peach, pear, plum and quince trees*, including plants or parts thereof, fresh fruit and seeds of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties, into British Columbia from the United States of America. Each shipment should be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer establishing that the material originated in, and was shipped from a nursery, orchard, or other source in a



district which had been inspected, and that the oriental fruit moth (*Grapholitha molesta*) is not known to occur, either on the premises from which it was shipped, or in the district in which it was produced; or that the material was fumigated with methyl bromide according to prescribed methods.

8. *Corn and corn products*, including all corn stalks (sorghums, broom and popcorn, whether used for packing or other purposes), green sweet corn, corn on the cob, shelled corn and corn cobs, into the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, from the United States of America except from the States of Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

The material should have been manufactured or processed in such a manner as to eliminate all risk of carriage of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*). Each shipment should be accompanied by a certificate issued by a State or Federal officer, establishing that the shipment has been fumigated in a vacuum or air-tight vault according to the prescribed methods. As an alternative, each shipment of shelled corn may be accompanied by a certificate stating that the corn has been examined and found free from the European corn borer, corn cob and corn stalk debris; or accompanied by a certificate stating that the shelled corn had been passed through a screen of half-inch mesh or less, and is believed to be free from corn parts capable of harboring a larva of the European corn borer. Shipments from the states other than those mentioned above shall be accompanied by a certificate, in which the state of origin is declared.

9. *Broom corn*, including samples and manufactured brooms from countries other than the United States of America. Provided (1) that a permit is obtained by filing an application with the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, giving the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, country of origin, quantity in the shipment, proposed routing, and expected date of arrival; (2) that imports enter through the ports of Halifax, Nova Scotia; Saint John, New Brunswick; Quebec or Montreal, Quebec; Vancouver, British Columbia; or other ports as designated by the Chief, Division of Plant Protection; (3) that each shipment is examined by an inspector before it is unloaded; (4) that each ship, freight car or other carrier, wharf, transfer shed, storage or warehouse has been cleaned or treated to the satisfaction of an inspector; (5) that each shipment is fumigated with methyl bromide according to the conditions and dosage determined by and under the

supervision of an inspector; (6) that shipments originating in countries other than the United States, trans-shipped from a port or from storage in the United States, are accompanied by a certificate of fumigation issued by an authorized officer of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; or that arrangements are made to transport such shipments across United States territory for fumigation in Canada.

10. *Nursery stock and Plants* for ornamental purposes or propagation with sand, soil or earth about the roots from Hawaii and Puerto Rico. Provided that (1) the sand is clean ocean sand; (2) that the sand, soil or earth is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized Federal Officer establishing that it has been so processed that no pest risk is involved; and (3) that each shipment without soil is accompanied by a certificate of inspection,

11. *All fruits and vegetables* from the Hawaiian Islands, in the natural or raw state; *raw peel of fruits* of all genera, species and varieties of the sub-families Aurantioideae, Rutoideae and Toddalioideae of the family Rutaceae; *cut flowers, rice straw, and mango seed*. Each shipment should be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized Federal officer, establishing that each such shipment was inspected or treated, to conform with regulations laid down by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U.S. Department of Agriculture, as applying to the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*), the oriental fruit fly (*Dacus dorsalis*) and all other insects, pests or diseases.

12. *Wheat*, of all species and varieties including straw, bran and chaff, from Australia, Asia, Africa, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Italy, Spain and Chile. A permit for each import should be procured from the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, and each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer of the country of origin establishing that the wheat was harvested in a locality where the flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) is not known to exist.

13. *Wheat*, of all species and varieties including straw, bran and chaff, from the States of Washington, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Oregon and New York, of the United States of America. A permit for each import should be procured from the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, and each shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized officer establishing that the material was harvested in a locality where the disease, dwarf bunt (race of *Tilletia caries*) is not known to exist.

#### 14. *Living Insects, Pests or Diseases*

1. (a) the proposed importation is to be used for scientific or educational purposes only.  
(b) an application is submitted to the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, providing the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee, and scientific name of the pest or disease, the institution or place of origin, quantity, number of containers, the purpose of the importation and the name and address of the institution where the material will be used.  
(c) the application is approved by the Dominion Entomologist or Dominion Botanist, or under the authority of either.  
(d) a permit is issued by the Chief, Division of Plant Protection, or his duly authorized representative.  
(e) the importation is routed through one of the ports specified above or through Belleville, Ontario, or other port of importation as may be later established.  
(f) the forwarding label issued with the permit, designating the port through which the importation shall be routed, has been forwarded by the importer to the shipper and attached to the outside of each container; and  
(g) a release certificate issued by an authorized inspector at the port of importation is presented by the importer with the permit at the Customs port of entry.
2. (a) Every importation authorized under the above section is subject to inspection at the port of importation and may be held for further examination if, in the opinion of the inspector, such importation includes insects or other organisms not specifically covered by the permit.  
(b) Every importation held for further examination shall, if found to include insects or other organisms not specifically covered by the permit, be refused entry or destroyed.

## CEYLON

### Legislation

Water Hyacinth Ordinance of 20 March 1909.

Plant Protection Ordinance No. 10 of 27 June 1924, as amended 22 July 1938 and 24 July 1950.

## Importation prohibited

1. *Any seed or plant* from the American tropics or any other country in which the South American leaf disease of *Hevea* (*Dothidella ulei*) occurs.

2. *Any aquatic plant* including water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*).

3. *Rice grass* (*Spartina townsendii*), blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*), and cape tulips (*Homeria collina* and *H. miniata*), including any plant known as these species.

4. *Coconut plant*.

5. *Sweet potato tubers* from Africa.

6. *Tomato seed* from all countries except India.

7. *Helianthus* spp., including seed and plant, grown in the Western Hemisphere.

8. *Any plant packed with soil or compost* other than mulch which can be removed from the plant for sterilization. Imports may be made only by the Director of Agriculture.

9. *Sugar cane sett*, except by the Director of Agriculture.

10. *Any refuse or sweeping containing vegetable matter* from ship or aircraft which has arrived in Ceylon from foreign countries.

## Importation restricted

Importation of the following plant materials is permitted only under a permit in writing issued previously by the Director of Agriculture.

1. *Any living insect or invertebrate animal* not already known to exist in Ceylon.

2. *Any plant, insect or invertebrate animal* by aircraft.

3. *Hevea* rubber, including seed and plant of any species.

4. *Cacao* (*Theobroma cacao*), including plant, pod and seed, but excluding cured seed.

5. *Cotton seed, unginned cotton and raw ginned cotton* of any species of *Gossypium* grown in the Western Hemisphere. Imports are permitted only through the port of Colombo.

6. *Living cassava plant (Manihot utilissima)* and parts thereof.

7. *Tomato seed* from India. Imports are prohibited from other countries.

8. *Citrus plant* of any species.

## **Licence for fresh fruit**

Importation of any fresh fruit into Ceylon requires a licence in prescribed form issued by the Director of Agriculture or by an authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture, who shall specify the terms and conditions under which such licence is issued. Licence will not be issued for the import of fresh fruit from any country where the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) or any other pest of fruits not established in Ceylon is known to exist, unless the fruit is effectively treated to the satisfaction of the Director either before shipment or during transit.

## **Importation unrestricted**

Potatoes, turmeric, culinary seeds, edible vegetables, and the seed of such vegetables other than of tomato, and the seed of any ornamental plant.

## **Ports of entry**

Plants shall be imported only through the port of Colombo, the port of Talaimannu, the airport of Colombo (Ratmalana), or the Royal Air Force Station at Negombo.

## **Inspection and treatment**

All living imported plants together with the packing cases, pots or coverings, except the plant materials whose importation is unrestricted, shall be conveyed by Customs or postal authorities to the Colombo Fumigatorium for examination. Every plant, when found or suspected to be infected with any pest or disease, shall be fumigated or disinfected at the risk and expense of the consignee.

The Director of Agriculture may order that any plant which has



been inspected be grown for a period of quarantine in special nurseries at the risk of the consignee.

Any imported plant which, in the judgement of the Inspector, cannot be cleaned by fumigation or other treatment and which is not necessary for further observation, shall be destroyed together with its packings.

## CHILE

### Legislation

Law No. 9006, 8 September 1948.

Decree No. 622, 15 May 1950.

### Importation prohibited

1. Any seeds infested by any of the following insects:  
*Sitotroga cerealella*. *Pectinophora gossypiella*  
*Spermophagus pectoralis*. *Dysdercus* spp.  
*Laspeyresia glycinivorella*. Any species of Bruchidae:
2. Citrus plants, cuttings and parts thereof.
3. Apples, pears and quinces, trees and parts thereof, excluding seeds, of all species and varieties.
4. *Solanum* spp. bulbs or tubers, whether for seed or consumption.
5. Any plants or parts thereof infested with the following insects:  
*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*  
*Diaspis pentagona*  
*Nygmia phaerorrhoea*  
*Porthetria dispar*  
*Laspeyresia molesta*  
*Pyrausta nubilalis*
6. Plants with soil.
7. Propagating materials, including scions, cuttings, buds, bulbs, tubers or roots infested with injurious pests or diseases.
8. Cut flowers.

9. *Fresh vegetables and fruits*, except bananas, pineapples, coconuts and dates from countries or territories other than the Hawaiian Islands and countries where the oriental fruit fly (*Dacus dorsalis*) exists.

10. *Pine plants* of all species and varieties. The importation of seeds is not prohibited.

11. *Berberis, Mahonia and Mahoberberis*, including seeds, plants and parts of plants of all species, hybrids and varieties, except those resistant to stem rust, *Puccinia graminis*.

12. *Larix, Ulmus and Zelkova*, including plants of all species and varieties. The entry of the lumber and bark of *Ulmus* and *Zelkova* is also prohibited. Seeds of all of the three genera are exempted from this prohibition.

13. *Rhamnus*, including plants and seeds of all species except those resistant to crown rust, *Puccinia coronata*.

14. *Corylus* (hazel nut) including plants of all species, hybrids and varieties, except seeds.

15. *Peaches, nectarines and sour and sweet cherries*, including cuttings, scions and buds, originating in the United States of America and any other country where virus diseases, such as peach yellows, peach rosette, little peach, phony peach, peach X-disease, little cherry, albino cherry, etc., exist.

16. *Almond, apricots, sweet and sour cherries, nectarines, peaches, plums and crataegus*, including plants, parts thereof and seeds of all species, hybrids and varieties, from the United States of America, Argentina and any other country where the oriental fruit moth (*Laspeyresia molesta*) occurs.

17. *Wheat* for human consumption.

18. *Maize*, shelled or unshelled.

19. *Broomcorn and any other sorghum* for manufacturing brooms.

20. *Packing material*, such as straw, grass or stems of plants.

## **Importation restricted**

1. *Avocado, Custard-apple trees, Tulip, Narcissus, Lilium, Anemone, Calla lily, Clivia, Gladiolus, Hyacinthus, Iris, Watsonia* and others of a similar kind, including cuttings, buds and bulbs of the fruit-bearing and flowering species. The imports shall be subject to post-entry

quarantine in order to avoid the introduction of bacterial and virus diseases. Avocados from Peru and Ecuador shall be exempted from this restriction.

2. *Clover, alfalfa and other forage seeds*, should contain in each kilogram not more than five seeds of dodder (*Cuscuta* sp.), one-half percent of "trebillo" or *Melilotus indica*, and no seed of Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*), oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) and summer cypress (*Kochia scoparia*). The Department of Plant Quarantine may authorize the importation of seeds which do not comply with the above restrictions, provided the seeds shall be cleaned in the seed cleaning house of the Department, at the expense of the importer.

3. *Straw packing* for glassware, etc., must be sterilized with steam or disinfected with formaldehyde in a prescribed manner under the supervision of the authorized official in the exporting country. Such treatment must be indicated in the required phytosanitary certificate.

4. *Seed maize*. A written application should be filed with the Department of Plant Quarantine, indicating name and address of the importer, species and varieties, country of origin and the place where grown. The imports shall be limited to 10 kg. of each species or variety for each importer. The seeds must be obtained from countries or areas free from bacterial blight (*Phytophthora stewartii*) and must be free from grain moth (*Sitotroga cerealella*). The imported seeds may be ordered into post entry quarantine.

5. *Wheat seed*. The shipments should originate in areas free from loose smut (*Ustilago tritici*) and bunt (*Tilletia caries*), which shall be noted in the required phytosanitary certificate and must be free from the grain moth and other pests. If the shipments exceed 1000 kg. of each variety, authorization should be obtained from the Department of Plant Quarantine. The imported seeds may be ordered into post-entry quarantine.

6. *Cotton seed and unginced cotton* for planting or manufacturing, should originate in areas free from pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*), the cotton stainer (*Dysdercus* sp.) and the weevil (*Anthonomus* sp.) which shall be noted on the phytosanitary certificate required. When the shipments originate in areas where the said insects occur, they shall be fumigated or submitted to heat treatment before shipment and such treatments must be indicated in the phytosanitary certificate by the supervising officer.

7. *Rice seed*. Entry is permitted only for lots of not over 10 kg. The seed must originate in areas free from the bacterial disease (*Bacillus oryzae* Vog.), blast (*Piricularia oryzae*), brown leaf spot (*Helminthosporium oryzae*) and other fungi and must be free from insects.

8. *Grapevines*, including cuttings and buds of both European and American species and varieties. Entry is prohibited from any country. However, the importation of cuttings of wine varieties, table grapes and American vines resistant to phylloxera, shall be permitted upon issue of a supreme decree based upon a report by the Department of Plant Quarantine. Authorization must be obtained, prior to the arrival, from the Department by filing a written application. The material will be subject to post-entry quarantine.

9. *Susceptible coniferous trees, furze (Ulex) and laurel (Laurus)*, and forest products should come from areas not infested by gypsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*) and brown-tail moth (*Nygmia phaeorrhoea*). Certification to this effect should be made by a specific notation on the phytosanitary certificate.

10. *Castanea (Chestnut)* plants and seeds of all species, hybrids and cultivated species shall be prohibited entry, unless they can be certified as coming from a region free from chestnut blight (*Endothia parasitica*).

11. *Beneficial insects* must be imported through the Department of Plant Quarantine, except bees and silkworms which may be imported by private persons.

12. *Birds, rodents and other small animals*. Entry is permitted only upon authorization of the Department of Plant Quarantine.

13. *Living pests injurious to plants*, including the phylum Arthropoda (e.g. insects, arachnida, centipedes, etc), invertebrates without appendages (e.g. nematodes), protozoa, fungi, bacteria, virus, or any similar form of organism. Entry is prohibited except for scientific or educational purposes by application to the Department of Plant Quarantine. Entry is restricted to the Santiago customs. All shipments must be certified by the Chief of the scientific institution despatching the organisms.

## **Importation into Magallanes**

1. *Maize and wheat for consumption*. Entry is permitted only through the port of Punta Arenas, requiring a phytosanitary certificate

and subject to inspection on arrival. Re-shipment to other parts of the country is prohibited.

2. *Fresh vegetables and fruits* for consumption are permitted entry through the port of Magallanes.

3. *Broomcorn* is permitted entry only from Argentina.

4. *Packing material*, such as straw, hay or twigs, is unrestricted, but is not permitted to be used on shipments to other ports of Chile.

## **General regulations**

*Phytosanitary certificate.* All restricted plant material imported from foreign countries must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the recognized authorities of the exporting country and visaed by the Chilean consul. Certificates covering shipments at a value of less than 50 dollars, as attested by invoice, shall not require a consular visa or a certificate of origin.

*Application for inspection.* All plants and plant products from foreign countries are subject to inspection. The importer must submit a written application to the Department of Plant Quarantine or an inspector for inspection of the goods. The application should include a description of the goods and should be accompanied by the required phytosanitary certificate. The goods, when found to be infested, shall be denied entry, or subject to disinfection, quarantine, re-exportation, or destruction, depending upon the sanitary conditions.

*Shipments by mail and air.* Shipments by postal service or by air containing restricted plant material shall be permitted entry only through the authorized ports and the Santiago and Carrillos (Santiago Airport) offices. The postal and air services are required to notify the plant quarantine offices of the arrival of such shipments.

*Passengers' baggage.* Passengers carrying plant materials in their baggage shall declare them and submit them to the plant quarantine officer for inspection.

*Ports of entry.* All restricted plant material shall be permitted entry only through the following ports: Arica, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Los Andes, San Antonio, Talcahuano, Valdivia (Corral), Puerto Montt and Magallanes, and any other that may be authorized later.



# C U B A \*

## Legislation

- Presidential Decree No. 740. 10 May 1929.
- Decree No. 1752. 22 October 1928.
- Decree No. 2745. 4 October 1940.
- Resolution No. 669. 12 September 1944.
- Decree No. 235. 21 January 1947.
- Resolution No. 151. 21 January 1947.
- Decree No. 4206. 5 December 1947.
- Resolution No. 1086. 7 August 1948.
- Resolution No. 1232. 16 September 1948.
- Resolution No. 1451. 25 October 1948.
- Resolution No. 252. 27 October 1949.
- Resolution No. 366. 31 December 1949.

## Importation prohibited

1. *All fruits* from the State of Texas, U.S.A.
2. *Maize* on the cob from all countries, and shelled maize from Australia, India and other countries of the Far East.
3. *The genus Citrus*, including plants, or parts thereof, and fruits, except citrus fruits from the U.S.A. (excluding Texas and Louisiana) and sour lemons from Italy and Spain, provided they fulfill the requirements referred to in the following section, paragraph (g).
4. *Potatoes* from countries other than U.S.A., Canada, Spain, Canary Islands and Bermuda.
5. *Seed Potatoes* from all countries except Canada and U.S.A.
6. *Plants of banana or other members of the genus Musa*, or parts thereof.
7. *Tomato and pepper seed*, from countries other than U.S.A.

## Importation requiring authorization and exceptions

*All fruits, vegetables, plants or parts thereof*, including cuttings and seeds, are prohibited to be imported into Cuba, unless prior authorization

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\* Reviewed by Ing. Virgilio Lasaga, Jefe del Negociado de Cuarentenas, Ministerio de Agricultura, La Habana.

has been obtained from the Section of Plant Sanitation of the Ministry of Agriculture.

The imported products must be free from earth unless specially authorized by the Plant Quarantine Committee. The import authorization is not required for the following:

- (a) Plants or parts thereof imported by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Ministry of Agriculture, the quarantine requirements for which will be determined by the Departments of Phytopathology and Entomology and of Botany of the Experiment Station itself.
- (b) Fruits and other plant products for food purposes originating in the U.S.A., unless otherwise prohibited.
- (c) Seeds of vegetables, papaya, and garden flowers if clean and certified officially as free from pests; walnuts, pecans, hazel nuts, chestnuts, almonds and Brazilian coconuts, polished rice, beans, lima beans, chickpeas, peas and other culinary seeds of all classes, and coffee beans.
- (d) Onions from the Canary Islands, Egypt and Chile.
- (e) Garlic, artichokes, cabbages, and asparagus from Chile.
- (f) Apples, pears, peaches, quinces, nectarines, plums, cherries, apricots, grapes, Japanese persimmons and melons from the Province of Coquimbo and other provinces of Chile to the south of Coquimbo, if accompanied by a certificate of origin and freedom from *Pantomorus leucoloma*, *P. peregrinus* and other pests, and provided they enter through the port of La Habana.
- (g) *Citrus* fruits from the U.S.A., except the states of Louisiana and Texas, sour lemons from Italy and Spain and plant materials enumerated in the following section "Importation Restricted", provided requirements specified in the following section are fulfilled.
- (h) Lily bulbs from the Bermudas and packed in sand free from coral and accompanied by a certificate of freedom from injurious pests and diseases.
- (i) Preserved plant products.
- (j) Raw materials imported by industrial firms, if not specifically prohibited.
- (k) Plant products for medicinal use if not specifically prohibited.
- (l) Manufactured plant products having been submitted to any form of processing which results in their sterilization.

- (m) Lumber and its manufactured products.
- (n) Garlic from Argentina, Spain, Italy and Mexico, if accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate issued by the country of origin. Otherwise the cargo shall be fumigated on arrival.
- (o) Cut orchid flowers from North, Central and South Americas. Consignments are subject to inspection.
- (p) Living orchid plants from North, Central and South Americas, when accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate issued by the originating country. Shipments shall be inspected on arrival and may be submitted to fumigation if necessary. Importation of living orchid plants from other countries can only be made through the port of La Habana and Rancho Boyeros airport and shall be detained in the Quarantine House at Santiago de las Vegas for observation.
- (q) Onions from Canada, Holland, Syria, Lebanon, and Czechoslovakia, if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate. Shipments shall be subject to severe inspection on arrival, and may be fumigated, confiscated or destroyed in accordance with the judgment of the inspector.

### Importation restricted

1. *Citrus fruits* from U.S.A., except the states of Louisiana and Texas, if each fruit is wrapped in paper and all are packed in cases; *sour lemon* from Italy and Spain, if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, issued by the competent authority, of freedom from pests.

2. *All material of broomcorn (Holcus)* for the manufacture of brooms must be provided with an official certificate to the effect that it has been fumigated or treated with steam or other treatment adequate to destroy *Pyrausta nubilalis* and other insects. Roots of "zacaton" or broom grass for manufacture of brushes, are admitted only if they are in a dry state, perfectly clean and have been treated with sulphur.

3. *Cotton seeds, cotton seed hulls, raw cotton fiber, or cloth* that has been used for covering bales of any kind of cotton (*Gossypium*) may not be imported except from regions in the U.S.A. not infested with pink boll worm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Material from the regulated areas with respect to this insect may be imported if provided with a certificate of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, stating that the requirements for inter-state movement have been complied with.

The importation of raw cotton fiber from other countries must be accompanied by a certificate from the country of origin declaring it to have been fumigated in such a manner as to destroy the pink boll worm in all its stages.

The above products may not be introduced into the Island of Pinos, even from the island of Cuba, without a permit from the Secretary of Agriculture. Similar permits are required to introduce them from Pinos to Cuba.

4. *All nursery stock*, including dahlia bulbs but not other classes of bulbs, from the regulated areas of the U.S.A. infested by the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) are prohibited at all times, and *fruits, vegetables, cut flowers and plants* during the period 15 June to 15 October, unless accompanied by an official phytosanitary certificate issued in accordance with the United States Department of Agriculture requirements for inter-state movement.

5. *Potatoes* may only be imported from the U.S.A., Canada, Spain, Canary Islands and Bermuda and must be provided with a phytosanitary certificate from the competent authorities in the country of origin (see also restrictions for seed potatoes).

6. *Seed potatoes* of authorized varieties may be imported only from Canada and U.S.A. The importation is permitted only for 5 months, beginning 1 September and ending 31 January of the following year, and must be accompanied by documents giving particulars about the shipment involved, including a certification of the percentages of diseases observed by the inspectors in the field. Applications for permits to import seed potatoes must be submitted to the Office of Grains and Tubers of the Ministry of Agriculture. Seed potatoes will be inspected at the port of entry and the quality and percentage of diseases present corresponding to the grade and size specified on the tags attached to the containers must agree with those stated. The maximum percentages of the following specific defects and diseases permitted are as follows:

	Percent
Soft rot for any cause	1
Damage due to early blight ( <i>Alternaria solani</i> )	3
Damage due to late blight ( <i>Phytophthora infestans</i> )	3
Damage due to fusarium rot	5
Internal necrosis	5
Hollow tuber	1
Ring rot	0
Damage caused by common scab ( <i>Actinomyces scabies</i> )	4

	Percent
Damage due to rhizoctonia ( <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i> )	5
Black leg ( <i>Bacillus phytophthorus</i> )	1
Potato wart ( <i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i> )	0
Leak ( <i>Pythium debaryanum</i> )	2
Damage due to mechanical means	15

Importation may be through the ports of Habana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara and Santiago de Cuba.

7. *Tomato and red pepper seed* may be imported only from the U.S.A. and must be accompanied by a health certificate declaring that they have been disinfected in a manner sufficient to destroy *Bacterium vesicatorium* (bacterial spot) and *Aplanobacter michiganense* (bacterial canker).

8. *Potatoes, sweet potatoes and other tubers, fresh peas and peanuts in the shell, seed cotton, raw cotton fiber and sod* are not permitted to be imported from regulated areas of the U.S.A. in respect of the white-fringed beetles (*Pantomorus leucoloma* and *P. peregrinus*), unless accompanied by a certificate of the U.S. Department of Agriculture stating that the requirements for inter-state movement have been complied with, and these products shall be inspected by the Plant Quarantine Service of the Ministry of Agriculture on arrival in Cuba.

9. *Insects and fungi* beneficial to agriculture may be imported by authorization of the Chief of Plant Sanitation, who will issue the authorization only after receiving approval of the Advisory Committee for Plant Quarantine.

10. *Cheese-cloth* that has been used for covering tobacco plants may not be introduced into the country unless it has been fumigated in the country of origin, and is accompanied by a certificate to that effect issued by the competent authorities, declaring it to be free from Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*) and all other destructive insects; failing this it must be fumigated at the port of La Habana, the only port of entry permitted.

## General regulations

*Certificates.* All certificates must be visé by the Cuban consul if one is available in the country of origin.

*Ports of entry.* The importation of fruits, vegetables and food proceeding from the U.S.A., is authorized through the following ports:



Mariel, La Habana, Cárdenas, Matanzas, Sagua La Grande, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara, Banes, Baracoa, Guantánamo, Santiago de Cuba, Casilda, Cienfuegos, Batabonó; and the airports of Rancho Boyeros and Camagüey.

*Inspection.* The inspection of all shipments of imported plant products shall be made by the Inspectors of Plant Sanitation, or by the Municipal Inspectors of Agriculture in places where there are no Inspectors of Plant Sanitation.

## CYPRUS

### Legislation

Phylloxera Prevention Law. 18 August 1890.

Diseases of Plants Prevention Law. 22 June 1893.

Order in Council, No. 1305. 20 May 1929.

Order in Council, No. 1421. 23 April 1931.

Order in Council, No. 1426. 27 July 1931.

Order in Council, No. 1643. 21 June 1935.

Order in Council, No. 2402. 4 March 1950.

Importation of Cotton (Restriction) Order. 14 August 1937.

### Importation prohibited

1. *Potatoes* except those for seed purposes.
2. *Tomato, banana and water melon* fruits from all countries except Israel.

### Importation restricted

1. *Plants and parts thereof, and specific articles used for plant cultivation* including the following:

- (a) All fresh fruit and vegetables, in a raw state, except banana, tomato and water melon fruits.
- (b) All trees and plants and every living part of a tree or plant (including seeds), save those provided under "Importation Permitted."

- (c) All flowers, cut or otherwise.
- (d) All dried plants and flowers.
- (e) Staves which have been used for vine props or other plants.
- (f) All binding which has been used for vines or other plants.
- (g) Earth and gravel, leaf and garden mould.
- (h) All animal and vegetable manures, except guano, bone dust and other fossil or chemically-prepared manures.

The importation of the above articles is prohibited unless from a country possessing a Government phytopathological service and accompanied by a certificate of freedom from pests and diseases, and unless prior permission has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture.

2. *Vine* (fresh and dry parts), unless with prior special permission of the Governor.

3. *Hay or straw*, unless with prior permit from the Director of Agriculture.

4. *Grasses, leaves and other packing material*, except manufactured wrappers of dry straw, unless from a country possessing a Government phytopathological service and unless prior permission has been obtained from the Director of Agriculture.

5. *Tomato, banana and watermelon fruits*, unless from Israel and accompanied by a certificate of fumigation.

6. *Cotton plants and parts thereof*, whether living or dead, *cotton seed, raw cotton and packing material* which has been used in the transportation or storage of cotton. Importation is prohibited save under licence issued by the Director of Agriculture and subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed in such licence.

7. *Seed potatoes*. Importation is permitted only from countries authorized by the Director of Agriculture beforehand and when accompanied by (a) a declaration of origin, variety, size, reference to certificate of purity inspection in the field; (b) a certificate of freedom of the growing area from potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*), wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), and Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*); and (c) a certificate of inspection for quality and freedom from pests and diseases on exportation. Any consignment containing more than 10 % of tubers infected by powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea*) or the common scab (*Actinomyces scabies*) shall not be considered as free from diseases.

## Importation permitted

1. Wheat, barley and other cereals, and all dry seeds (except cotton seed and sunflower seed), properly cleaned from the husk, straw and earth.
2. Acorns, vallonia, almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, and other nuts (including ground nuts), free from the outer husks, leaves, stalks and branches.
3. Preserves, crystallized fruits, bottled and canned fruits and vegetables hermetically sealed in proper receptacles.
4. Flour and meal of all kinds and every preparation thereof.
5. Tamarind.
6. Saponaria wood.
7. Vegetables desiccated by artificial heat and enclosed in packages.
8. Dry and aromatic plants used for medicinal purposes and for dyeing if free of earth.
9. Dried fruit and vegetables.
10. Carobs, if free from earth.

## General regulations

*Certificates.* Certificates should be on prescribed forms and the phytosanitary certificate required should be delivered to the Director of Agriculture at least 7 days before the arrival of the consignment.

*Inspection and treatment.* Any consignment, when found on inspection to be attacked by pests or diseases will be treated, destroyed or re-exported.

# EGYPT \*

## Legislation

Law No. 61 of 12 June 1946, on the protection of plants proceeding from foreign countries.

Law No. 13, 14 April 1922.

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\* Based on material supplied by Mr. Boutros Bassili, Ministry of Agriculture, Cairo.

Law No. 73, 3 July 1933.

Law No. 77, May 1948.

Order of 11 September 1946.

## General entry requirements

The importation of plants and parts thereof including seeds, fruits, vegetables, bulbs, etc., requires the following:

- (a) A phytosanitary certificate.
- (b) Import permit required in advance of exportation in all cases.
- (c) Authorized ports of entry: Alexandria only for nursery stock. Alexandria, Damietta, Port Said, Kantara, Ismailieh, Suez, Cairo and Shallal for entry of all agricultural consignments, nursery stocks excepted.

## Importation prohibited

Importation into Egypt is prohibited for the following by law No. 61 except as noted:

1. *Cotton* (*Gossypium* spp.) plants, parts of plants, ginned or unginned cotton and cotton seed (except as provided in the following Section).
2. *Okra* (*Hibiscus esculentus*), *Ambari Hemp* (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), and all other species of the *Hibiscus* family, including plants, parts of plants, fruits and seeds (with the exception of flowers and seeds of *Hibiscus sabdariffa*).
3. *Grapevine plants* (*Vitis* spp.) including cuttings, roots and leaves, whether imported as merchandise or used as packing materials.
4. *Mango* (*Mangifera indica*), fruits and seeds.
5. *Sugar cane*, plants, cuttings or seeds.
6. *Earth, soil*.
7. *Living insects*, in all stages.
8. *Cultures of bacteria and fungi* injurious to plants.
9. *Used containers* (bags, boxes, cases, etc.), previously used in the packing and transportation of prohibited articles.

10. *Plants and parts of plants* (including fruits, vegetables, onions and potatoes, etc.) if declared infested at the port of entry with the insects or diseases listed in Appendices 2 and 3.

11. *Bird-lime* in all forms (Law No. 13).

12. *Tobacco seeds* (*Nicotiana tabacum*). (Law No. 73).

## Importation restricted

If the importation of the following material is not in accordance with an authorization granted by the Ministry of Agriculture its importation is prohibited.

1. *All kinds of plants and trees and parts thereof* including fruit, seeds whether fresh or dried except those listed in the previous Section.

2. *Silkworm* eggs, cocoon, and natural silk waste (see Section on special conditions for entry, 9).

3. *Honey-bees* (*Apis mellifera*). (See Section dealing with special conditions for entry, 8).

4. *Cotton-samples* (ginned) for commercial purposes, cotton beddings, cotton from the Sudan, cotton and cottonseed in transit (Section on special conditions for entry, 1-6).

5. *Plants and parts of plants* (including fruits, vegetables, onions and potatoes, etc.) if declared infested at port of entry with the insects listed in Appendix 1, they have to be fumigated.

6. *Hemp seeds* (*Cannabis sativa*) must be rendered unviable before importation (Section on special conditions for entry, 7).

## General regulations Under Law 61

*Import Permit.* A request for an import licence should be made to the Plant Quarantine Section at Cairo or to any of its branches at ports of entry before an order is placed abroad for any agricultural consignment, including fruits, vegetables, seeds, living plants and parts thereof, etc. The application should indicate the kinds and the quantities of the consignments, the country of origin and shipping port.

*Phytosanitary certificate.* Each consignment of plants or parts thereof, fruits, vegetables and seed should be accompanied by a cer-



tificate issued by an authorized official of the Government of the country of origin as follows:

- (a) Fruits, vegetables and seeds: The certificate must affirm the freedom of the shipment from injurious insects and plant diseases, and indicate its actual origin and locality where grown.
- (b) Nursery stock: The certificate should state that the plants had not been grown in an area infested with an injurious disease and that they have been duly inspected by a responsible expert and found free from disease. In addition, there should be a list of all kinds of plants the importation of which had been authorized according to the importer's application for permit. Should other kinds of plants be included, the entire shipment may be re-exported or destroyed without compensation to the owner. If the number of plants imported exceeds that which was authorized, the consignee should return the excess at his own expense; otherwise the extra plants may have to be destroyed without right of indemnity.

*Fumigation required.* All consignments found infected with a pest which in the opinion of the Ministry of Agriculture can be effectively killed by fumigation should be thus treated at the expense of the consignee according to the method considered applicable. (See Appendix 1). Exceptionally, consignments arriving by parcel post from the Sudan are fumigated at the expense of the Ministry (Law 77).

Consignments considered as incurable by disinfection, and those which are infected with injurious pests not recorded in Egypt, are refused entry and should be re-exported within 7 days from date of the notification to the consignee; if not re-exported at the expiration of the period they will be destroyed without right of indemnity to the owner (See Appendices 2 and 3).

*Packing of imported consignments.* The packing of plants, fruits, vegetables, and seeds, etc., proceeding from foreign countries and subject to fumigation, should be of such a character as to facilitate their inspection and, if deemed necessary, their fumigation. In default of this, the package will be opened at the risk of the consignee.

Plants and parts thereof should be free from sand or soil. They may be packed in peat, sphagnum or polypodium (Osmundine). The use of branches, leaves or other parts of plants, either dried or fresh, as

packing is strictly prohibited. The contents should be packed in such a manner as to facilitate their inspection and treatment. Each kind of plant should be packed separately.

*Authorized ports of entry.* Consignments subject to fumigation arriving at a port not equipped for that work, or possessing equipment of insufficient size, should be re-shipped by sea, at the expense of the consignee, to any port possessing sufficient equipment.

*Note:* Plants and parts thereof which are imported under a special permit should be imported through the customs house or parcel office at Alexandria. If these arrive at any other port, they should be re-shipped immediately by air or sea to Alexandria at the expense of the importer.

*Prohibited shipments returned or destroyed.* Consignments from foreign countries whose importation is prohibited by the preceding provisions shall be re-exported within 10 days from the date of arrival; if at the expiration of that period re-exportation has not been effected they shall be destroyed.

*Importation for Scientific Purposes Excepted.* Any prohibited material imported for scientific purposes can be exceptionally allowed entry by a Ministerial order from the Minister of Agriculture.

## **Special conditions for entry**

### **1. Cotton samples for commercial purposes**

- (a) Should be well ginned cotton entirely free from cotton seed or any foreign matter.
- (b) No sample should exceed 2 kg. and postal samples without value not to exceed 350 grams each.
- (c) Cotton samples from the Sudan should be well packed with cloth from inside and with strong paper from outside.
- (d) Should be addressed to the consignee in care of the Plant Quarantine Office, Ministry of Agriculture, at the port of entry.
- (e) In case of samples addressed to the consignee only, the Post Office shall notify the owner either to authorize delivery to the Plant Quarantine Office or to have them re-exported. If the cotton within the sample is found clearly divided every part should be regarded as a separate sample. In case the consignee objects to such action, the sample will

be thoroughly mixed up by the representative of Plant Quarantine, a quantity of 2 kg. taken out, and delivered to the consignee after fumigation.

- (f) When a sample is received by any Plant Quarantine Office, the consignee will be notified. Samples not claimed within 7 days will be destroyed without compensation.

*Note:* The entry of samples of unginned cotton and cotton-seed is prohibited however small the samples may be.

2. *Cotton-wool* (manufactured) and *Kapok*: Admitted without fumigation.

3. *Cotton-beddings*, including mattresses, bed-covers, cushions, furniture containing unmanufactured cotton:

- (a) The cotton should be well ginned and entirely free from cotton seed.
- (b) Disinfection is carried out at the port of entry in steam sterilizers at 120°C. for at least two hours, or with vacuum fumigation at the Plant Quarantine Office.
- (c) If accompanied by an official certificate affirming disinfection at the port of export in a steam sterilizer under pressure not more than one month previous to arrival, they will be exempted from treatment.

4. *Cotton and cotton seed* in transit by air. A permit may be issued under the following restrictions:

- (a) Containers to be metal boxes, soldered, and on no account to be opened in Egyptian territory.
- (b) Transfer should take place only by aeroplane in the same aerodrome.
- (c) Transit is limited to aeroplanes alone.
- (d) Consignments must not remain in Egyptian territory more than 10 days. They must be under the control of both the Ministry and the Customs while in Egypt.
- (e) Violation of any of these restrictions involves the immediate destruction of the respective consignment.

5. *Cotton and cottonseed* in transit by sea. In transit from one boat to another in the Egyptian ports is subject to the following conditions:

*Cotton*

- (a) An application should be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Office at the port where trans-shipment is intended to take

place giving the following particulars: (i) name of boat; (ii) approximate day of arrival; and (iii) number of cotton bales and total weight.

- (b) As soon as the boat arrives, the Plant Quarantine Officer should be notified.
- (c) Cotton bales must be well pressed and well closed.
- (d) Trans-shipment may either take place direct from one boat to another or by means of lighters. The bales in the lighter should be well covered by canvas to the satisfaction of the delegate of the Plant Quarantine Section.

#### *Cottonseed*

- (a) Trans-shipment of cottonseed is only allowed at Port Said or Suez ports.
- (b) An application should be submitted to the Plant Quarantine Office at the port where trans-shipment is intended to take place giving the following particulars: (i) name of boat, (ii) approximate date of arrival, and (iii) number of cottonseed bags and total weight.
- (c) As soon as the boat arrives, the Plant Quarantine Officer should be notified. Time of off-loading must be previously fixed.
- (d) Cottonseed should be contained in well closed sacks.
- (e) It is strictly forbidden to land cottonseed on harbor quays.
- (f) Trans-shipment may either take place direct from one boat to another or by means of lighters. In the latter case, the lighters, after the completion of trans-shipment, should be cleaned under the supervision of the Plant Quarantine delegate and according to his directions.
- (g) Sweepings should either be collected and burnt or thrown in the sea.
- (h) Trans-shipment of cotton seed by rail is forbidden.
- (i) Cotton grown in Egypt is exempted from these restrictions.

6. *Cottonseed* from the Sudan. Importation of cotton seed from the Sudan for oil extraction is excepted from prohibition under the following conditions:

- (a) An application should be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture at least 3 weeks before importation, indicating the quantity, the route of transport and method of loading.
- (b) Cottonseed should be transported direct to Alexandria Customs either by sea through the Suez Canal or by the

Nile through Wadi Halfa. In the latter case the lighters should be covered in such a way as to satisfy the delegate of the Ministry, after inspection at Shallal.

*Note:* Exceptionally, transportation by rail from Shallal to Alexandria Customs is allowed with a special permit under certain conditions.

- (c) As soon as the seed arrives at Alexandria Customs, it shall be fumigated by carbon di-sulphide or any other authorized means, and then taken to the mills. Nevertheless, the seed may be exempted from fumigation if it is imported by sea direct to Alexandria Customs, and the press mill, undertake to carry out the following:
  - (i) To store it separately from any other seed.
  - (ii) Transfer of the seed to the interior of the country is not allowed. Transfer of seed from one press mill to another in Alexandria may take place under special permit from the Plant Quarantine Office.
- (d) All bags or any other used containers should not be used in Egypt for any purpose other than the transfer of this cottonseed from lighters to fumigators and then to mills. It must be either exported within a period not exceeding two weeks from date of unloading, or destroyed. Nevertheless containers of cottonseed arriving at Alexandria may be disinfected in the Plant Quarantine fumigators at the owner's expense.

7. *Hemp Cannabis sativa* seeds. Importation requires (a) an authorization in advance; and (b) a certificate from country of origin declaring that the seeds had been sufficiently roasted to exhibit no germination (Law No. 95).

8. *Honey bees.*

- (a) Authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture in advance.
- (b) Each consignment should be accompanied by an official certificate declaring the freedom of the bees and the apiary, from which the bees are taken, from diseases.
- (c) Certificates should be approved by the Egyptian diplomatic authorities in the country of origin.
- (d) Bees should be free from natural or artificial combs.

9. *Silk worm eggs.*

- (a) Authorization in advance. The application should indicate:
  - (i) name and address of applicant; (ii) name and address



of exporter and destination of the consignment; (iii) quantity and race of eggs; and (iv) whether importation is for trade or personal use. If for trade, the applicant should keep a record containing the names and addresses of his clients and quantities sold for them.

- (b) Consignments should be addressed care of the Plant Quarantine Section at Alexandria Customs.
- (c) A phytopathological certificate should accompany each consignment, declaring its freedom from hereditary diseases and the percentage of sterile eggs and foreign matter not to exceed 5 % of the net weight. In addition the certificate should indicate the names and addresses of the sender and the importer, and the total weight of eggs.
- (d) Each box in the consignment should be checked by an expert, labelled, and sealed, declaring the race of the eggs, the color of the cocoons and their origin, as well as the net weight.
- (e) Examination of consignments at port of arrival shall be carried out by an expert official, who is allowed to take samples not to exceed 2 grams from each lot.
- (f) Refusal of any consignment or a part of a consignment may be due to opposition to the above conditions, hereditary diseases, or hatching of the eggs before delivery.
- (g) Refused consignments should be re-exported within 7 days notice. If the importer fails to re-export the consignment or if hatching takes place during the 7 days period, or if the consignment is not cleared from the Customs before the end of March, the said consignments shall be destroyed at the owners' expense.

#### 10. *Peat.*

- (a) Must be free from soil and sand.
- (b) Bags, boxes and all other containers used in packing must be new.
- (c) Official certificate of freedom of country of origin from foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax.

## Appendices

### 1. *Curable pests*

Alphitobius spp.	Aonidiella lauri (Bouche)
Anobiidae, except wood-borers	Aspidiotus britannicus (Newst.)
Aonidiella aurantii (Mask.)	Aspidiotus cyanophylli (Sign.)

- Aspidiotus cydoniae* Comst.  
*Aspidiotus hederæ* (Vall.)  
*Aspidiotus ostreaeformis* Curt.  
*Asterolecaniu, pustulans* (Ckll.)  
*Balaninus* spp.  
*Batodes* (Capua) *angustierana* (Haw.)  
 Bostrichidae - Egyptian genera only  
 Bruchidae  
 Bruprestidae - Egyptian genera only  
*Cacoecia* spp.  
*Calandra* spp.  
*Camponotus* spp.  
*Celerio* (Deilephila) *livornica* (Esp.)  
 Cerambycidae - Egyptian genera only  
 Ceroplastes spp.  
*Chionaspis euonymi* Comst.  
*Chionaspis striata* Newst.  
 Chrysomelidae  
*Chrysomphalus dictyospermi* (Morg.)  
*Chrysomphalus ficus* Ashm.  
 Cleridae  
*Cnephasia* spp.  
*Corcyra cephalonica* Saint.  
*Cryptoblabes gnidiella* (Mill.)  
 Cryptophagidae  
 Dermestidae  
*Drosophila melanogaster* Mg.  
*Ephestia* spp.  
*Empoasca* spp.  
*Epidiaspis* (pyri) *pyricola* (Del Guer.)  
*Eriophyes* spp.  
*Eriosoma lanigerum* (Hausm.)  
*Eumerus amoenus* Loew.  
*Euthalia garuda* (Moore)
- Galleria mellonella* L.  
 Geometridae  
*Glyphodes unionalis* (Hbn.)  
*Gnorimoschema operculella* (Zell.)  
 Histeridae  
*Icerya purchasi* Mask.  
*Labidura raparia* (Pallas)  
*Laemophloeus* spp.  
*Lasioderma* spp.  
*Latheticus oryzae* Water.  
 Lathridiidae  
*Lecanium* spp.  
*Lepidosaphes beckii* (Newm.)  
*Lepidosaphes ulmi* (L.)  
 Lepismidae  
 Lyctidae - Egyptian genera only  
*Macall syrictusalis* (Wlkr.)  
*Murmidius ovalis* Beck.  
 Mycetophagidae  
*Myelois ceratoniae* Zell.  
 Nitidulidae  
*Oryzaephilus surinamensis* (L.)  
*Parlatoria blanchardi* (Targ.)  
*Parlatoria oleae* (Colvee)  
*Parlatoria pergandii* Comst.  
*Parlatoria proteus* (Curtis)  
*Phenacoccus hirsutus* Green  
 Plodia spp.  
*Pseudococcus citri* (Risso)  
*Pseudococcus filamentosus* (Ckll.)  
*Pseudococcus* (longispinus) *adonidum* (Linn.)  
 Pyralis spp.  
*Pyrausta nubilalis* Hbn.  
*Saissetia hemisphaerica* (Targ.)  
*Saissetia nigra* (Nietn.)  
*Saissetia oleae* (Bern.)  
 Sitona spp.  
*Sitotroga cerealella* (Oliv.)

Tenebrio spp.  
 Tenebroides mauritanicus (L.)  
 Thrips tabaci Lind.  
 Tineidae - genera attacking wool

Tribolium spp.  
 Trionymus lounsburyi (Brain.)  
 Tyroglyphus spp.  
 Virachola livia Klug.

## 2. Incurable pests and diseases

### INSECTS

Aulacaspis pentagona (Targ.)  
 Aulacaspis rosae Bouche  
 Aulacaspis cinnamoni var. mangiferae Newst.  
 Ceratitis capitata (Wied.)  
 Chrysomphalus personatus (Comst.)  
 Dacus oleae (Gmel.)  
 Lecanium acuminatum Sign.  
 Lonchaea aurea Macq.  
 Myiopardalis pardalina (Big.)  
 Orthezia insignis Browne

Parlatoria zizyphus (Lucas)  
 Polychrosis botrana Schiff.  
 Pseudococcus maritimus (Ehrb.)  
 Pseudococcus virgatus (Ckll.)

### PLANT DISEASE

Bacterium tumefaciens (E. F. Sm.)  
 Sphacelotheca sorghi (Lk.) Clinton

### EELWORMS

Heterodera spp.

## 3. Pests and diseases non-existent in Egypt

### INSECTS

Anarsia lineatella Zell.  
 Anobiidae - wood-borers only  
 Anthonomus spp.  
 Araecerus fasciculatus (Deg.)  
 Argyroploce leucotreta Meyr.  
 Aspidiotus destructor Sign.  
 Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst.  
 Aspidiotus rapax Comst.  
 Aulonium spp.  
 Carpocapsa pomonella (L.)  
 Clysia ambiguella Hbn.  
 Cosmopolites sordidus Germ.  
 Cryptorrhynchus mangiferae Fab.  
 Cynipae  
 Epitrix cucumeris (Harr.)

Eulecanium capreae Linn.  
 Eumerus strigatus (Fall.)  
 Grapholitha funebrana Treit  
 Eurytomidae, if plant pests  
 Icerya seychellarum Westw.  
 Ips erosion  
 Iridomyrmex humilis Mayr.  
 Lampetia (Merodon) equestris (F.)  
 Laspeyresia spp.  
 Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say)  
 Lonchaea aristella Beck.  
 Oryctes elegans Prall.  
 Phylloxera (vastatrix) vitifoliae Fitch  
 Popillia japonica Newm.  
 Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.)

*Pseudococcus nipae* (Mask.)  
*Pseudophilus testaceus* Gahan  
*Rhyncites* spp.

*Stephanoderes hampei* (Ferr.)  
 Tephritidae (Trypetidae)  
*Trioza buxtoni* Laing

The following families of insects are included, except the Egyptian genera.

Bostrichidae, Buprestidae, Cerambycidae, Cossidae, and Lyctidae.

#### MITES

*Eriophyes sheldoni* Ewing  
*Paratetranychus pilosus* (C. & F.)  
*Paratetranychus simplex* (Banks)

*Phyllosticta solitaria* Ell. & Ev.  
*Phytomonas citri* (Hasse) Doidge  
*Phytomonas syringae* v. Hall.  
*Sclerotium cepivorum* Berk.  
*Synchytrium endobioticum*  
 (Schilb.) Perc.

#### PLANT DISEASES

\* *Actinomyces scabies* (Thax.)  
 Guss.  
*Bacillus amylovorus* (E. F. Sm.)  
*Colletotrichum lagenarium*  
 (Pass.) Ell. & Hals.  
*Glomerella cingulata* (Ston)  
 Spauld. & Schrenk.  
*Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae* Schw.

*Uncinula necator* (Schw.) Burr.  
*Urocystis cepulae* Frost  
*Venturia inaequalis* (Cke.) Wint.  
*Venturia pyrina* Aderh.  
 Virus diseases of potato.

#### EELWORMS

*Tylenchus* spp.

## FINLAND \*\*

### Legislation

Plant Protection Law, June 5, 1925.  
 Decree No. 282, September 27, 1935.  
 Decree No. 309, April 11, 1947.  
 Decree No. 395, May 13, 1947.  
 Decree No. 396, May 13, 1947.

### Importation restricted

1. *Living plants and parts thereof* (from all countries except Belgium and Holland) such as bulbs, roots of ornamental plants, tubers,

\* Up to 10% of infected tubers are permitted entry.

\*\* Reviwed by Dr. E. A. Jamalainen, Chief, Department of Plant Pathology, Agricultural Research Institute, Tikkurida.

root-stocks and rhizomes, fruit trees, berry-bushes, ornamental trees and bushes, greenhouse plants including plants and slips, onions, tomatoes, fresh roots and vegetables, raw sugar-beets and raw cherry-roots. The importation or transit is permitted under the following conditions:

(a) That the shipment be made in new bags, baskets, crates or other packages.

(b) That the shipment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the plant protection authorities of the exporting country, not more than 15 days before shipping, stating the name and addresses of shipper and consignee, the localities of cultivation and packing, number of parcels, and species names and amount of products. The certificate should certify that the plants or parts of plants are free from Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*) and other decreed injurious insects and diseases, that Colorado beetle, potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and potato nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) do not exist in the place where the plants were cultivated or packed, and that during the last 10 years no Colorado beetle has been found within a radius of 20 kilometers, nor potato wart disease or potato nematode nearer than 5 kilometers from the place of cultivation or packing.

(c) That in cases where the terms regarding minimum distance stated above cannot be fulfilled, methods of disinfection recognized by Finland's plant protection authorities be carried out under official control.

2. *Living plants and parts thereof from Belgium and Holland.* The importation or transit is permitted under the same conditions as mentioned in the above paragraph. In addition, the certificate should certify that the nurseries where the plants originated have been under regular control by the plant protection authorities, at least during the last summer, and that all wild species of Solanaceae have been eliminated from the places of cultivation and packing. The minimum distance required for the occurrence of Colorado beetle, potato wart and potato nematode from the locality where the plants were grown, however, is 2 kilometers. The following guarantees should further be given by the plant protection authorities of the exporting country regarding the plants and parts of plants mentioned below:

(a) *Flower bulbs and tubers.* (1) That the products have been dusted with DDT or other chemicals immediately before shipment under official supervision. A certificate on which the word DISINFECTED is mentioned should be signed by



the plant protection inspector. (2) That potato and tomato plants in the location where the products were grown, had been sprayed with arsenate or other chemicals approved by the International Committee for the Control of Colorado Beetle.

(b) *Nursery products grown in open fields*, including perennial grass-like ornamental plants. (1) That the plant products have been dusted with DDT or other chemicals immediately before shipment under official supervision. Azaleas (*Azalea indica*) should be treated by dipping in DDT solution. The certificate containing the word DISINFECTED should be signed by the plant protection inspector concerned. (2) That potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants and *Physalis alkekengi* are not grown in the nursery of origin of the plants concerned. (3) That such plants may only be imported between 1st September and 30th April.

(c) *Greenhouse plants*. (1) That Colorado beetle was not found on any plants where the products concerned were grown. (2) That potatoes, tomatoes, eggplants and *Physalis alkekengi* were not grown in the nursery where the plants concerned were grown latest. (3) That all potato fields within a distance of 10 kilometers from the place where the plants were grown have been sprayed at least twice during the growing period with arsenate spray or other chemicals which are accepted by the International Committee for the Control of Colorado Beetle. (4) That the certificate should contain the words GREENHOUSE PLANTS. Greenhouse plants which have been grown outside of greenhouses before the day of shipment, should be treated as mentioned under restrictions regarding nursery products grown outside greenhouses.

3. *Potatoes*. The importation or transit is permitted under the following conditions:

- (a) That the shipment should be made in new bags, baskets or boxes.
- (b) That each container bears the lead seal of the plant protection service.
- (c) That a certificate issued by the plant protection service of the exporting country, furnishing the addresses of shipper and consignee, the number of sacks, baskets, or cases, and the locality where grown, accompany each shipment. The

said inspection service shall certify that the potatoes are free from potato wart and that no case of that disease has occurred within a radius of 50 kilometers, and that no Colorado beetles have been observed nearer than 200 kilometers from the locality where the potatoes were grown.

- (d) That the potatoes do not contain more than 5 % of frozen, moldy, rotten, and bruised tubers or those attacked by dry rot.

## General regulations

*Inspection Certificate.* A duplicate of inspection certificate issued by the plant protection service in the country of origin should be mailed to the Agricultural Research Institute, Department of Entomology, Tikkurila, one week before shipping with indication of probable date of arrival and the name of the port of entry.

*Ports of Entry.* Living plants and parts of plants may be imported only through the ports of Helsinki and Turku. Potatoes may be imported by rail or water through the following ports: Hamina, Kotka, Helsinki, Hanko, Turku, Maarianhamina, Pori, Vaasa, Kokkola, Oulu and Kemi.

*Decreed List of plant pests.* Decree No. 309 enumerates 44 plant diseases and insects against which preventive steps might be taken in accordance with measures stated in the plant protection law.

## F R A N C E

### Legislation

Ordinance No. 45-2627 of 2 November 1945.

Order of 7 December 1945.

Order of 18 March 1948.

Order of 19 November 1948.

Order of 29 December 1949.

Order of 7 October 1950.

Order of 11 December 1950.

Order of 5 March 1952, as rectified on 30th March 1952 and 11th April 1952.

## Importation prohibited

1. *Resinous woods* with bark attached or in logs, or any fragments of the bark of such woods. (18 March 1948).

2. *Living plants and parts thereof*, trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings and other plant parts originating in or proceeding from the following countries where San José scale (*Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*) has been detected:

South Africa	Canada	Hawaii	Switzerland
Algeria	Chile	Italy	U.S.S.R.
Germany	China	Japan	Uruguay
Argentina	Spain	Mexico	Yugoslavia
Austria	U.S.A.	Portugal	New Zealand
Australia	Hungary	Romania	

or other countries indicated by later decrees. This prohibition also applies to containers used for transporting the above materials.

Under special conditions, permits may be granted by the Minister of Agriculture for the import of living plants or parts thereof for studies and research. (19 November 1948).

3. *Chestnut*, including living plants, wood or other raw materials (except fruits) from all countries even if in transit. (11 December 1950).

## Importation restricted

1. The following may not be imported (except in transit) from any place, even if accompanied by a certificate of health or origin issued by competent authorities of the country of origin, without inspection by the Plant Protection Service at customs offices declared by the Minister of Budget to this effect. When the inspection discloses the presence of parasites known to be dangerous to plant culture, the agent of the Plant Protection Service will take all measures that he deems necessary.

- (a) *Living plants and floricultural products*, except flowers and dried or dyed leaves, etc.
- (b) *Vegetables, plants, roots and tubers* for human food, except vegetables and food plants in a desiccated, dehydrated or evaporated state and roots and tubers with a high starch content.
- (c) *Edible fruits*.

- (d) *Green coffee*, in the form of berry, parchment, bean or skin, *Pepper* (forms of *Capsicum*, excepting *C. grossum* and *pimenta*, paprika and other peppers.
- (e) *Cotton seeds, seeds and fruits* for sowing, with the exception of graminaceous seeds and particularly of ryegrass.
- (f) *Fresh or sliced willows*.
- (g) *Cocoa* in beans and broken beans (not roasted), or any part of the bean.
- (h) *Soil* destined for cultivation.
- (i) *Natural manure* of plant or animal origin.

This restriction also applies to the containers which have been used for transporting the above products. The Plant Protection Service has authority to inspect also all other plant products not listed above. (5 March 1952).

2. *Fresh fruits* originating in or proceeding from countries where San José scale is present may be imported only through declared customs offices and only if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate of freedom and certified as healthy at the customs office by an officer of the Plant Protection Service. (19 November 1948).

3. *Fresh fruits* from countries not contaminated by San José scale may be imported if accompanied by a certificate of origin in prescribed form indicating the place of production. (19 November 1948).

4. *Living plants and parts thereof* originating in or proceeding from countries not contaminated by San José scale may be imported if accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate attesting that the products are free from dangerous parasites. (19 November 1948).

5. *Living plants and parts thereof, including fresh fruits, in transit*. Shipments in transit from countries contaminated by San José scale must be through declared customs offices and securely packed to prevent leakage. Transfers from ship to shore shall be under the supervision of the Plant Protection Service. Shipments from countries not contaminated by San José scale are admitted on the presentation of an attestation of origin. (19 November 1948).

6. *Lily bulbs* from Japan may be imported provided a permit is obtained from the Minister of Agriculture, the place where they are to be grown is stated, the growing material is inspected by the Plant Protection Service, they are imported through the customs offices at Le Havre, Bordeaux or Marseilles, and are accompanied by a certificate

of freedom from *Popillia japonica* and the soil in which they are packed has been sterilized. (19 November 1948).

7. *Bananas* originating in or proceeding from Italy or Spain may be imported only if accompanied by a certificate of freedom from Argentine ant (*Iridomyrmex humilis*) in material and packing. (7 December 1945).

8. *Dahlia tubers or cuttings* from any country may be imported only if accompanied by a certificate of selection and inspection by the official service of the country of origin, stating particularly that the material originated from plants examined and found free from virus disease. (29 December 1949).

9. *Conifer plants or parts thereof* must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate attesting specially that the products in the shipment as well as those grown in the region of origin were inspected and found free from *Rhabdochline pseudotsugae*. (7 October 1950).

10. *Chestnut fruits* from any country must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate; if the country of origin is affected with *Endothia parasitica* the certificate must state that the products have been disinfected by a method approved by the French Plant Protection Service (11 December 1950).

*Note.* Regulations governing the import of potatoes infested with wart disease and potatoes from the United States and Canada will be revised in the near future.

## FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY \*

### Legislation

Tariff law of the North-German Federation of 1 July 1869.

Law to protect agricultural plants of 5 March 1937.

Law to protect cultivated plants as amended of 26 August 1949.

Law of 6 July 1904. - Protection against phylloxera.

Ordinance of 11 February 1873. - Vines for re-planting.

Ordinance of 31 October 1879. - Vines and parts thereof.

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\* Provided by Dr. H. Drees, Chief of Plant Protection Service, Bonn.



Ordinance of 4 July 1883. - Plants and other products of viticulture and horticulture.

Ordinance of 16 June 1886. - Validity of Ordinances of 1873, 1879 and 1883.

Ordinance of 7 April 1887. - Rooted plants from states not adhering to the Phylloxera Convention.

Order of 23 August 1887. - Inspection of rooted plants and trees.

Ordinance of 28 March 1929. - Carnations and slips.

Ordinance of 27 April 1929. - Cherry fruit fly.

Ordinance of 7 March 1930. - Potato wart.

Ordinance of 3 June 1930. - Coniferous plants.

Ordinance of 7 July 1930. - Flower bulbs and tubers.

Ordinance of 3 November 1931. - San José Scale and apple fruit fly.

Ordinance of 2 February 1932. - Elms and Canadian poplars.

Ordinance of November 1932. - Indian azaleas.

Ordinance of 18 March 1936. - Wild growing plants and wild animals, not shootable.

Ordinance of 29 October 1936. - Seeds and cones of coniferous trees.

Ordinance of 16 April 1937. - Seeds and plants of broadleaf trees.

Ordinance of 1 July 1938. - Muskrat.

Circular decree of 5 March 1951 and 3 January 1952, II A 7 - 2586/4 - 137/51, to all Ministries and foreign diplomatic representatives - Health Certificates.

Decree of 13 September 1951, II A 7 - 2598/4 - 1826/51. - Nursery products for horticulture and forestry.

Decree of 12 October 1951. - Carnation slips.

Decree of 16 November 1951, II A 7 - 2598/4 - 2096/51. - Parts of lignifying plants for decoration.

Order of 28 November 1951, II A 7 - 2588/5 - 2236/51. - Seeds for agriculture and horticulture.

Decree of 12 March 1952, II A 7 - 2598/4 - 2096/51, II. - Parts of lignifying plants for decoration.

## **Importation generally prohibited**

1. *Living, dicotyledonous trees and shrubs* (Broadleaf trees) of any kind for cultivation as well as seedlings, slips, grafts and buds, including the used packing material from all European and non-European countries except Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain (including Ireland and Scotland), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

2. *Fruit trees and shrubs: Cydonia vulgaris, Pirus communis, Pirus (Sorbus) aucuparia, Pirus malus, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus avium, Prunus cerasus, Prunus domestica, Prunus mahaleb, Prunus myrobalana, Prunus persica, Ribes grossularia, Ribes nigrum, Ribes rubrum*, not grafted (wildlings) or grafted, and parts thereof for cultivation and grafting including seedlings, slips, grafts and layers from all countries.

The prohibited fruit trees include also all plants serving as parent stocks and parts thereof, f.i. *Prunus ackermann, Prunus brompron, Prunus brünker, Prunus brüssel, Prunus hüttner IV, Prunus kroosjes yellow, Prunus kroosjes blue, Prunus pershore*.

The import embargo does not apply to ornamental varieties related with fruit trees and shrubs from Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain (including Ireland and Scotland), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

3. *Indigenous forest and avenue trees including parts thereof and seeds: Alnus glutinosa, Alnus incana, Betula (alba) verrucosa, Betula pubescens, Fagus sylvatica, Quercus rubra, Quercus pedunculata, Quercus sessiliflora* from all countries.

The import embargo does not apply to ornamental varieties related with the above forest and avenue trees from Denmark, Great Britain (including Ireland and Scotland), Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

4. *Ulmus* (all varieties) and *Populus* (all varieties) including slips, layers and grafts from all countries.

5. *Indigenous coniferous trees: Abies (alba) pectinata, Larix europaea, Picea excelsa, Pinus silvestris and Pseudotsuga* (all varieties) and green parts thereof from all countries. The import embargo does not apply to the ornamental varieties except *Pseudotsuga* related with indigenous forest trees from all countries.

6. *Coniferous seeds and cones containing seeds of: Abies (alba) pectinata, Larix europaea, Picea excelsa, Pinus silvestris and Pseudotsuga* from all countries.

7. *Vines and all parts thereof* including rooted vines and vines without roots and tops, provines etc., and leaves, except grapes as well as all utensils of viticulture and horticulture (compost, all soil for fertilizing, used vine props, etc.) from all countries.

*Note:* In exceptional cases the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry may, upon application, grant an import licence (plant protection) subject to special quarantine measures.

## **Importation temporarily prohibited**

1. *Cut carnations, carnation slips* between 15 March and 30 November of each year. During the remaining period importation is subject to special requirements.

2. *Blossoms, buds, foliage, leaves, twigs and other parts of all dicotyledonous (broadleaf) tree plants for ornamental purposes* between March 15 and November 30 of every year. In the remaining period, importation is subject to special requirements.

*Note:* Alleviations for individual countries of origin are separately announced by the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

## **Importation subject to special requirements**

Special requirements for the import of the products enumerated in this section are:

- (a) Special points of entry for the plants, parts thereof and plant products mentioned in this part.
- (b) Health certificates with statement of origin and description of contents of consignment.
- (c) Obligatory inspection at the point of entry.
- (d) Packing must permit inspection at the border without difficulties.
- (e) Chemical treatment, where and as far as prescribed.
- (f) Prohibition of sale if and as long as prescribed.
- (g) Obligation of the owner or the person acting on his behalf to open the consignment or have it opened and inspected, to take samples for inspection and, as far as prescribed, to treat it chemically.
- (h) Obligation of the consigner or the person acting on his behalf to ship the goods back and to bear the costs if the official plant inspection service refuses their entry.
- (i) Obligation of the recipient to have the goods assorted and transported in bond to the place of treatment as prescribed by the official plant inspection service, when the goods are released to bear the costs and to comply with special instructions.

1. *Fresh fruit*: Apples, pears, quinces, apricots, peaches, plums, cherries, sour cherries and other stone fruits, currants, gooseberries, oranges, clementines, mandarins, grapefruits, pomelos, bitter oranges, citrate fruits, and other citrus fruits, hazelnuts and walnuts in green shells, fresh peels of citrus fruits and other fruits, as well as fresh waste of fruit.

2. *Grapes*. (without adhering pieces of twigs - except those from Belgium - and leaves) including dessert grapes, grapes for wine preparation and grape husks.

3. *Potatoes*: including potatoes for seed, direct consumption and industrial processing.

4. *Flowers bulbs* as well as tubers of floral and foliage plants provided they are bulbs.

5. *Cut carnations*, carnation slips and plants imported not during the period mentioned under Section dealing with temporary prohibition.

6. *All dicotyledonous (broadleaf) tree plants for ornamental purposes*, including blossoms, buds, foliage, leaves, twigs and other parts, imported not during the period mentioned under Section dealing with temporary prohibition.

7. *Broadleaf tree plants* as well as slips, layers, grafts and other fresh twigs, the import of which is not prohibited under Section dealing with general prohibition.

The following may be imported only after a chemical disinfection carried out under the supervision of the official plant inspection service: *Acacia*, *Acer*, *Akebia*, *Aleurites*, *Alnus*, *Althaea*, *Amelanchier*, *Amygdalus*, *Armeniaca*, *Betula*, *Buxus*, *Calycanthus*, *Campsis*, *Ceanothus*, *Celtis*, *Cerasus*, *Cercidiphyllum*, *Chaenomeles*, *Cistus*, *Citrus*, *Clematis*, *Cornus*, *Corylus*, *Cotoneaster*, *Crataegus*, *Cydonia*, *Desmodium*, *Deutzia*, *Dievilla*, *Diospyrus*, *Eleagnus*, *Eucalyptus*, *Evonymus*, *Fagus*, *Ficus*, *Forsythia*, *Fraxinus*, *Genista*, *Gleditschia*, *Hypericum*, *Juglans*, *Kerria*, *Lugustrum*, *Malus*, *Mespilus*, *Morus*, *Myrobalana*, *Pavonia*, *Persica*, *Photinia*, *Physocarpus*, *Pirus*, *Platanus*, *Prunus*, *Ptelea*, *Quercus*, *Ribes*, *Robinia*, *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Salix*, *Sambucus*, *Sorbaria*, *Sorbus*, *Spiraea*, *Symphoricarpus*, *Syringa*, *Tilia*, *Toxylon*, (*Maclura*) *Weigelia*, *Xanthoxylon*, and parts thereof for cultivation and grafting.

The evergreen plants of the above genera are exempt from chemical disinfection but subject to inspection and certification.

8. *Indian azalea*.

9. *Oak seeds*, the import of which is not prohibited under Section dealing with general prohibition.

10. *Coniferous plants* and fresh parts thereof, the import of which is not prohibited under Section dealing with general prohibition.

11. *All plants, plant parts and plant products specified under I and II*, the import of which is allowed by the Federal Minister for Food, Agriculture and Forestry as an exemption of general or temporary import prohibitions in force either by written decree or by a public announcement. For reasons of security it can be prescribed that plants must be fumigated or submitted to a chemical treatment and the sales can be limited.

## General requirements

1. The plant inspection service is authorized to inspect also those plants, parts of plants and plant products to be imported and which are not subject to obligatory inspection.

2. A consignment containing plants, parts of plants or plant products subject to various provisions will be treated entirely according to the most severe provision.

3. All plants, parts of plants and plant products which are subject to inspection must be inspected at the point of entry even if the consignment is destined to other places.

4. Exporters and importers involved must allow the drawing of samples for purposes of inspection and they must give assistance and bear the costs for unloading and loading of goods.

5. The plant inspection service of the Federal Republic is levying fees for the inspection of consignments.

6. When the consignment is suspected of infestation or infested by harmful diseases or pests, it may be seized and destroyed. The consignment may also be released to the importer with special instructions.

7. Special legal provisions apply to the transfer, export, travel and small frontier traffic.



# INDIA \*

## Legislation

The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, amended 25 January 1950. Rules for Regulating the Import of Plants, etc. into British India. Notification No. F. 320/35-A. the 20th July 1936. (As amended from time to time).

Notification No. 1581-Agr. the 1st October 1931. (As amended from time to time).

Notification No. F. 193/40-A. the 3rd February 1941. (As amended from time to time).

Notification No. F. 16-5(1)/43-A. the 10th May 1943. (As amended from time to time).

## Importation prohibited

1. *Unginned cotton* other than cotton from a port of Saurashtra, Lasbela or Kalat State which has been produced in India.

2. *Coffee plants, seeds and beans.* Except imported by the Director of Research, Indian Coffee Board, Bangalore, for experimental purpose. Provided that the prohibition shall not apply: (a) to roasted and ground coffee, or (b) to a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans of seeds produced in India or in Burma and covered by a certificate of origin.

3. *Mexican jumping beans* (*Sebastiania palmeri*)

4. *Hevea rubber plants and seeds* from America or West Indies except by the Director of Agriculture, Madras.

5. *Sugarcane* from Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia or Philippine Islands.

6. *Sunflower seed* from Argentina and Peru.

## Restrictions on means of transportation

1. Importation of plants by means of the letters or sample post prohibited; except sugarcane imported by the Government Sugarcane Expert, Coimbatore, for planting purposes.

\* Reviewed by Dr. V. P. Rao, Assistant Director (Foreign Quarantines), Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantines and Storage, New Delhi.

2. Importation of plants by air prohibited; except the plants used for the introduction of living insects when accompanied by a special certificate from the Head of the Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

### **Fumigation required**

No plants other than fruits and vegetables for consumption, potatoes, sugarcane and unmanufactured tobacco either raw or cured, shall be imported by sea except after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas at a prescribed port; except (1) the plants used for the introduction of living parasitized insects if accompanied by a certificate from the Head of the Division of Entomology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute; (2) the plants infected with living fungi and cultures of living fungi and are imported for the introduction of such fungi if accompanied by a certificate from the Forest Mycologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun; and (3) plants imported by the Silviculturist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, provided he makes himself personally responsible for the effective disinfection and disinfestation by the Forest Mycologist and Forest Entomologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. All such plants shall be packed in containers as will not permit the insects reaching or leaving the plants and such containers shall not be opened in any port of India except at Dehra Dun.

### **Certificate required**

No plants other than unmanufactured tobacco from Burma, fruits and vegetables for consumption, and potatoes shall be imported by sea unless accompanied by an official certificate indicating freedom from injurious insects and diseases granted by the proper officer or authority in the country of origin in the prescribed form.

### **Importation restricted**

Besides the official certificate mentioned above (not required for potatoes), the importation of the following materials are further restricted by additional requirements.

1. *Potatoes* (except from Burma). Must be accompanied by a consignor's certificate stating the origin and an official certificate stating (i) that no case of wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), golden nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) and Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa*

*decemlineata*) has occurred in 12 months preceding the date of the certificate within 5 miles of the place where the potatoes in the consignment were grown; (ii) that the potato crop was inspected in the field, that the degree of freedom from virus diseases was sufficiently high to ensure the suitability of the progeny for seed purpose, and that the seed crop was not grown in the vicinity of any unhealthy potato crop; and (iii) that a representative sample of potatoes was thoroughly examined and found to be healthy and no evidence of the presence of any destructive fungus or insect pest. Provided that potatoes may be imported under a certificate from the Head of the Division of Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, or the Plant Protection Adviser to the Government of India or the Director, Central Potato Research Institute, or from Italy if accompanied by a certificate of freedom from disease from a Royal Phytopathological Institute in Italy.

2. *Rubber plants.* Must be accompanied by a general phytosanitary certificate or an official certificate that the estate on which the plants have originated, or the individual plants are free from *Fomes lignosus*, *Sphaerostilbe repens*, *Dothidella ulei* and *Oidium heveae*.

3. *Lemon, Lime, Orange, Grapefruit or other citrus plants and cuttings.* Requiring a general phytosanitary certificate and an official certificate that they are free from the Mal Secco caused by *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* or that the disease does not exist in the country in which they were grown.

4. *Unmanufactured tobacco* (except from Burma or the Kalat State). Requiring an official certificate that it is free from *Ephestia elutella*, or that this pest does not exist in the country of origin. Importation without this certificate permitted through Bombay port under specific conditions provided on arrival the tobacco is fumigated with HCN or such other fumigant at the Fumigatorium of the Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage.

5. *Sugarcane*, from countries other than Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or Philippine Islands, must be accompanied by an official certificate that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, white flies, root diseases, pineapple disease (*Thielaviopsis paradoxa*), sereh and cane gummosis that it was obtained from a crop which was free from mosaic disease and that the Fiji disease of sugarcane does not exist in the country of export. Provided that in the case of canes for planting imported direct by the Government Sugarcane

Expert, Coimbatore, such certificate shall be required only in respect of the freedom of the country of export from the Fiji disease of sugarcane.

6. *Seeds of flax, berseem and cotton.* May not be imported by letter or sample post, or otherwise than by sea.

7. *Seeds of flax, berseem (Egyptian clover).* Must be accompanied by a licence from a Department of Agriculture in India.

8. *Cotton seed,* shall not be imported by sea save for experimental purpose by designated officers in India at the port of Bombay under specific conditions which provide that, if the cotton seed is accompanied by a certificate from a Government Entomologist of the country of origin to the effect that the seed and its container have been treated in such a way as to destroy all insect life, the seed shall be examined on importation by such officer as the Central Government may appoint and shall not be required to be refumigated unless such examination shows that refumigation is necessary.

9. *Cotton produced in any part of America or West Indies.* Importation is prohibited save through the port of Bombay and Madras and subject to prescribed conditions, including (a) that the consignee should furnish required information to the Traffic Manager of the Bombay or Madras Port Trust as the case may be, before the arrival of the ship, and (b) the cotton shall be disinfected at Bombay or Madras in the prescribed manner.

10. *Living insects* must be accompanied by a special permit authorizing such importation issued by the Central Government or its authorized officer, and a certificate of freedom from disease granted by a Government Entomologist of the country of origin. This provision does not apply to (a) bees and silkworms; (b) parasites and destroyers of injurious insects or other pests when imported by authorities of specified Institutions.

11. *Living fungi.* No fungus shall be imported unless it is consigned to and accompanied by a special permit issued by the Head of the Division of Mycology, Indian Agricultural Research Institute or the Forest Mycologist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun.

### **Prescribed ports of entry**

Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Dhanushkodi, Madras, Negapatam, Port Blair, and Tuticorin.

## **Transit**

The above rules shall not apply to the transit of plants through India by air or their trans-shipment if they are accompanied by official certificates issued by the proper officer or authority in the country of origin, and are placed in such containers as will not permit the insects reaching or leaving the plant material and are not to be opened in any part of India.

## **Packing material**

All provisions referring to plants or seeds shall also apply to all packing material.

# **INDONESIA \***

## **Legislation**

Decree of the Director of Economic Affairs No. 4772/L/P.  
25 October, 1939.

## **General requirements**

*Phytosanitary certificate.* Shipments of living plants or parts thereof, fruit and seeds from abroad to Indonesia, except those mentioned under "Importation unrestricted" hereunder, must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, provided with a statement that the shipment is apparently free from diseases and pests. Species of plants, etc., and number of packages must be recorded too on the certificate, which is valid only when it is signed by a Government expert of the country of origin.

For postal parcels the certificate must be attached to the customs documents, for letters and samples it must be enclosed, and for goods it must be sent to the importer or his proxy at the port where the inspection is to be done.

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\* Based upon an abstract provided by Mr. R. Soenarjo Reksodarmodjo, of the Planning Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Djakarta.



*Specification of contents of shipments.* The contents of all letters, samples and postal parcels, subject to inspection, must be indicated clearly and well specified on the letter, sample or the customs documents.

## **Importation prohibited**

1. *Pararubber-tree (Hevea brasiliensis)*, living plants, parts of plants and seeds, from any country of South America. The importation of Hevea seeds may be allowed only by a special permit of the Ministry of Agriculture, under special conditions for each case.

2. *Cacao-plants* of American origin, except those having been grown in Europe in European soil. To the phytosanitary certificate must be then added a special statement from a recognized scientific institute to this effect.

3. *Linum seeds*. Importation is only allowed by a special permit of the Ministry of Agriculture, under special conditions for each case.

## **Importation restricted**

1. *Plants, living parts of plants and seeds*, etc., other than fresh fruit can be inspected only at Djakarta (Tandjong Priok), Medan (Belawan-Deli), Surabaya and Macassar. Shipping agencies should be requested to stow such goods at those ports only. Phytosanitary certificate is required.

2. *Plants, parts of plants, and fruits* from China, may be imported without a phytosanitary certificate, but they are subject to a severe inspection.

3. *Fresh fruits* may be imported after inspection at the following ports: Djakarta (Tandjong Priok), Semarang, Surabaya, Sabang, Padang, Palembang, Djambi, Medan (Belawan-Deli), Pangkalpinang, Tandjungpandan, Pontianak, Lingkas, (Tarakan), Samarinda, Balikpapan, Manado, Macassar, and Pakanbaru.

Import of fruit by post is only allowed in Djakarta, Surabaya, Macassar and Medan.

The shipment must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as mentioned above and furthermore by an expert statement informing that the fruit is apparently free from fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*).

4. *Seed potatoes* may be imported at Djakarta (Tandjong Priok), Surabaya, Bedan (Belawan-Deli) and Macassar. They must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate as mentioned above and furthermore by a statement of Government expert, informing that the potatoes are free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and that they are grown at least 500 m. distant from any potato-plants which are infested with this disease.

5. *Consumption potatoes.* May be imported at Djakarta, Tandjong-Priok, Surabaya, Semarang, Medan (Belawan-Deli), Padang, Pakanbaru, Djambi, Palembang, Pangkalpinang, Tandjungpandan, Lingkas (Tarakan), Balikpapan and Macassar.

6. *Pararubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis)*, living plants, parts of plants, and seeds from countries other than South America. Importation is allowed only when shipment is accompanied by a statement of a Government expert, in which it is certified that the trees from which the seeds or plants are taken, are free from the South-American leaf disease, (*Dothidella ulei*, *Fusicladium macrosporum* or *Passalora heveae*) and from *Phytophthora* leaf-fall disease, and that no material from the countries affected by these diseases has ever been introduced in the estate where they were growing. Further it must be declared that no Hevea-plant material was imported from countries affected by the South-American leaf-disease, and no plant-material of any kind of vegetation was directly imported from these countries since 1946.

## Importation unrestricted

The following plants, fruit and seeds are exempted from inspection and need no certificate from the country of origin:

1. *Seeds of the following vegetables and fruit: Allium*, anise, *Armoracia*, artichoke, *Asparagus*, basilicum, berry-sp., blackberry-sp., Brassicae (turnips, cabbage-varieties), *Capsicum*, chervil, chicory, *Cochlearia*, *Coriandrum*, *Daucus*, dill (*Anethum graveolens*), eggplant (*Solanum melongena*), endive, *Foeniculum*, *Lactuca*, *Lavandula*, *Lepidium*, *Loentodon*, *Melissa*, *Mentha*, *Ocimum*, *Origanum*, *Pastinaca*, *Pimenta* (all-spice), *Portulaca*, petsai (paksoi or Chinese sawai), radishes, *Raphanus sativus vulgaris*, raspberry, *Rheum*, *Rosmarinus*, *Rumex*, *Salvia*, savory (*Satureja hortensis*), *Scandix*, *Scorzonera*, *Sinapis alba* (and *Brassica nigra*), *Sisymbrium*, *Nasturtium*, *Solanum*, spinach, strawberry, *Taraacum*, *Tetragonia*, *Thymus*, tomatoes, *Valerianella*.

2. Seeds of plant-varieties belonging to the following genera of decorative plants:

<i>Abutilon</i>	<i>Coleus</i>
<i>Acroclinium</i>	<i>Convolvulus</i>
<i>Adonis Ageratum</i>	<i>Coreopsis</i>
<i>Agrostemma</i>	<i>Cosmea</i>
<i>Althaea</i>	<i>Cosmidium</i>
<i>Alyssum</i>	<i>Cosmos</i>
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>Cuphea</i>
<i>Amberboa</i>	<i>Cyclamen</i>
<i>Ammobium</i>	<i>Cynaria</i>
<i>Anemone</i>	<i>Cynoglossum</i>
<i>Antigonon</i>	<i>Dahlia</i>
<i>Antirrhinum</i>	<i>Delphinium</i>
<i>Aquilegia</i>	<i>Dianthus</i>
<i>Arctotis</i>	<i>Digitalis</i>
<i>Aristolochia</i>	<i>Dimorphotheca</i>
<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>Eccremocarpus</i>
<i>Aster</i>	<i>Eschscholtzia</i>
<i>Begonia</i>	<i>Gaillardia</i>
<i>Bellis</i>	<i>Gerardia</i>
<i>Bidens</i>	<i>Gerbera</i>
<i>Boltonia</i>	<i>Gilia</i>
<i>Boussingaultia</i>	<i>Gloxinia</i>
<i>Buphthalmun</i>	<i>Gomphrena</i>
<i>Cacalia</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>
<i>Calampelis</i>	<i>Helianthus</i>
<i>Calceolaria</i>	<i>Helichrysum</i>
<i>Calendula</i>	<i>Heliotropium</i>
<i>Campanula</i>	<i>Hibiscus</i>
<i>Canna</i>	<i>Iberis</i>
<i>Carduus</i>	<i>Impatiens</i>
<i>Celosia</i>	<i>Inula</i>
<i>Centaurea</i>	<i>Ipomoea</i>
<i>Cheiranthus</i>	<i>Leptosiphon</i>
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	<i>Linaria</i>
<i>Cineraria</i>	<i>Lobelia</i>
<i>Clarkia</i>	<i>Lochnera</i>
<i>Clematis</i>	<i>Lunaria</i>
<i>Clerodendron</i>	<i>Lychnis</i>
<i>Cobaea</i>	<i>Marianum</i>

*Matthiola*  
*Matricaria*  
*Maurandia*  
*Medeola*  
*Miana*  
*Mimulus*  
*Mina*  
*Mirabilis*  
*Myosotis*  
*Nemesia*  
*Nemophila*  
*Nicotiana*  
*Nigella*  
*Nycterinia*  
*Oenothera*  
*Passiflora*  
*Pelargonium*  
*Pentstemon*  
*Perilla*  
*Petunia*  
*Phacelia*  
*Phlox*  
*Physalis*  
*Poinsettia*  
*Portulaca*  
*Potentilla*  
*Primula*  
*Pyrethrum*  
*Quamoclit*

*Reseda*  
*Rhodanthe*  
*Ricinus*  
*Rosa*  
*Rudbeckia*  
*Salpiglossis*  
*Salvia*  
*Sanvitalia*  
*Saponaria*  
*Scabiosa*  
*Schizanthus*  
*Senecio*  
*Silene*  
*Silybum*  
*Solanum*  
*Stevia*  
*Stokesia Streptocarpus*  
*Tagetes*  
*Thunbergia*  
*Tithonia*  
*Torenia*  
*Trachelium*  
*Tritoma*  
*Tropaeolum*  
*Verbena*  
*Vinca*  
*Viola*  
*Xeranthemum*  
*Zinnia*

3. *Vegetables, bulbs and tubers (except potatoes), roots and rhizoms, provided they are destined for consumption or medical purposes.*

4. *Plant material of shallots and garlic.*

5. *Dried fruit or parts thereof* such as almonds, arachides, cereals, chestnuts, cumin, clove, lengkak, nutmeg, nuts, pakwo, pepper, rice, soelasi and others provided they are destined for consumption or medical purposes.

6. *All seeds* evidently destined for direct consumption such as beans, peas, etc.

7. *Husked coconuts.*

8. *Brood of Agaricus.*

It is therefore recommended that the seeds and plants mentioned above, which are free and need no certificate, should be sent separately, as they are not subject to inspection. The names of the seeds must be indicated clearly on sacks, boxes or envelopes, containing seeds which are unrestricted.

## IRAN

### Legislation

Decree of Council of Ministers of 2 September 1946.

### General restrictions

*Import authorization.* Import of all kinds of plants, seeds, bulbs, roots, cuttings, grafts, fruits and other vegetative parts of plants used for propagation requires previous authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture. Seeds, bulbs or ornamental plants sent as a gift from foreign countries without a phytosanitary certificate, shall be held by the Customs Offices until inspection is made by the Department of Plant Protection.

*Points of entry.* Khorramshahr, Pahlavi and Ghasreshirin are at present authorized for inspection and release of agricultural products. Products landed by planes in Tehran and those which are sent on customs permit to Tehran shall be inspected at Tehran.

*Certificates.* All agricultural products imported into the country must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate and, if required, a certificate of disinfection, issued by recognized institutions in the country of origin.

*Inspection and treatment.* The Department of Plant Protection is authorized to inspect agricultural products, and in case of infection by quarantine pests and diseases, make necessary treatment for disinfection or order such products to be re-shipped or destroyed.



## Importation prohibited

1. *Potatoes* from any foreign country. To prevent the introduction of Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella*), wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and other pests and diseases of this crop. Small quantities may be imported without permit for local consumption in ports and frontier towns.

2. *Grapevine* cuttings, grafts and rooted plants. To prevent the introduction of grape phylloxera (*Phylloxera vitifoliae*) and other pests and diseases.

3. *Wheat, barley, rice and sorghum* for cultivation. To prevent the introduction of rice smut (*Tilletia horrida*), flag smut of wheat (*Urocystis tritici*) and other cereal diseases.

Cereals for experimental or propagation purposes may be imported by the Ministry of Agriculture in accordance with established regulations.

4. *Living insects* of all kinds. Except that the Department of Plant Protection may import useful living insects.

## Importation restricted

1. *Cotton*, including cotton seed, lint, unginned cotton and other parts of cotton plants. Importation is prohibited on account of dangerous cotton pests, such as pink boll worm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*), except for the following cases:

- (a) *Cotton seed* may be imported by the Ministry of Agriculture or other government institutions, subject to: (i) previous authorization by the Department of Plant Protection; (ii) inspection; and (iii) authorization in selecting planting site and control of the crop by the Department.
- (b) *Cotton lint* may be imported with previous authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture and special decree of the Council of Ministers. The importing government agent shall send to the Department of Plant Protection a copy of the import permit, indicating the country of origin, quantity, and the name of importer.

Ginned cotton imported from Africa, America and India requires a certificate of disinfection. From other countries, a phytosanitary certificate is sufficient.

- (c) *Cotton lint and cotton seed in transit.* The phytosanitary and disinfection certificates are required. Cotton seed must be packed in double sacks.

2. *Fruit trees*, including cuttings, grafts, rooted plants, citrus fruits and other fruits. Importation is prohibited on account of the mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), oriental fruit moth (*Grapholitha molesta*), olive fly (*Dacus oleae*), citrus canker (*Bacterium citri*) and other pests and diseases of fruit trees, except for the following cases:

For propagation purpose, government agencies may import the products mentioned above subject to: (i) previous authorization of the Department of Plant Protection; (ii) presentation of phytosanitary certificate or if necessary, disinfection certificate; (iii) inspection and treatments if necessary; (iv) approval by the Department in selecting the planting site. If the importer is not a government agency, in addition to the above requirements, a written application for import authorization must be submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, indicating the country of origin, kind of products, quantity and planting sites.

3. *Ornamental and forest trees*, including seeds, plants and cuttings. Subject to the general restrictions.

## **Importation unrestricted**

*Dead insects* for collections or scientific purposes when packed with disinfecting materials such as naphthaline, etc.

# **I R A Q \***

## **Legislation**

Importation of Plants Law No. 31. 30 March 1938.

## **Inspection required**

All plants, living or dead, including any part thereof whether growing above or under-ground as roots, bulbs, tubers, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, seeds, cotton seeds or cotton-lint, arriving in Iraq by

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\* Based upon the material furnished by Mr. Darwish Al-Haidari, Director-General of Agriculture, Ministry of Economics, Baghdad.

sea, air or land, whether by post or otherwise, shall be examined by the Government Inspector in the places defined in a notification published by the Minister of Economics and Communications.

### Importation restricted

1. *Citrus plants, vines and cotton seed.* Importation is prohibited unless accompanied by an official certificate from the competent authority of the country of origin to the effect that they have been examined and found free from pests, including insects, spider, diseases, etc. All plants imported shall be fumigated or treated in suitable ways before being allowed to enter or delivered to the consignee. "Citrus" is referred to as "cuttings, parts or fruits of any variety of plants of the family Rutaceae such as oranges, sweet lemon, limes, tangerines, mandarins, etc." "Vines" are referred to as "cuttings, parts, leaves and fruits of the genus *Vitis* or other members of the family Vitaceae." The restriction shall not apply to juices of citrus fruits nor to preserved, dried or crystallized fruits.

2. *Insects, living or dead, of any species.* Importation is prohibited unless licence is obtained from the Director of Agricultural Affairs at least 50 days prior to importing.

## I R E L A N D \*

### Legislation

Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1877. to 1929.

Destructive Insects and Pests Order, 1922.

Destructive Insects and Pests (*Chrysanthemum Midge*) (No. 2) Order, 1939.

Potato Importation (Ireland) Order, 1920.

Importation of Raw Apple Order, 1930.

Colorado Beetle Order, 1945.

Importation of Strawberry Plants and Blackcurrant and Gooseberry Bushes Order, 1946.

Importation of Forest Trees (Prohibition) Order, 1949.

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\* Reviewed by Mr. M. O'Doherty, Department of Agriculture, Dublin.

## Importation prohibited

1. *Outdoor-grown plants* (other than tomatoes, grapes, flower bulbs, tubers, corms and rhizomes) from most areas (including the European continent and North America) in the period 1st April to 30th September, inclusive.

2. *Lettuce.*

3. *Elm trees.*

4. *Forest trees* of the genera *Castanea* and *Populus* and of the following genera of the Order Pinaceae, viz. *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuya* and *Tsuga*, except from Great Britain, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man.

## Importation restricted

1. *Plants*, including all trees or shrubs, raw vegetables, potatoes (including haulms and leaves), tomatoes, grapes, cider apples, cut flowers, tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, corms, roots, layers, cuttings and other parts of trees, shrubs and plants, but excluding seeds. In order to prevent the introduction of the Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), the importation of plants is prohibited, unless under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence obtained in advance from the Department of Agriculture, Dublin. Licences are normally granted subject to the production at time of import of a health certificate in respect of the plants issued by a duly authorized official of the Phytopathological Service of the country of origin. The original health certificate should be sent to the Department of Agriculture, Dublin, and a copy should accompany the consignment.

2. *Potatoes.* In order to prevent the introduction of black scab (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and other diseases, imports are restricted to small lots required for experimental or special purposes.

3. *Strawberry plants and blackcurrant and gooseberry bushes.* Importation is allowed under and in accordance with a licence granted by the Department of Agriculture, Dublin.

4. *Chrysanthemum plants.* Importation is not permitted from most countries in view of the danger of introducing the chrysanthemum midge (*Diarthronomyia chrysanthemi*).

5. *Raw apples from U.S.A.* The importation between 7th July and 15th November of raw apples from the U.S.A. is permitted only if

each consignment is accompanied by a grade certificate in a prescribed form signed by a Federal Inspector.

6. *Seeds of onions and leeks for sowing, and gooseberries.* Importations except from Great Britain or the Channel Islands must be accompanied by an official certificate of freedom from diseases and pests.

## Health certificates

The health certificate required in respect of any consignment of plants depends chiefly on the type of the plants and the country of origin.

1. For outdoor-grown plants coming from most areas the certificate must show that:

- (a) the plants were thoroughly examined and found to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of any insect, fungus or pest destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops having been found in them;
- (b) the Colorado beetle does not exist and has not been known to exist within a radius of 50 kilometers of the place where the plants were grown; and
- (c) no plants of the genera *Castanea*, *Populus* or *Ulmus*, or of the Order Pinaceae, viz: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, or *Tsuga*, are included in the consignment.

In the case, however, of outdoor-grown plants originating in certain countries the certificate must also show that the plants are free from soil and were disinfected with a suitable insecticide immediately before exportation; but instead of a statement as to presence of the Colorado beetle within a radius of 50 kilometers it is sufficient to indicate that this insect does not exist and has not been known to exist on the farm where the plants were grown.

2. Consignments of indoor-grown plants being imported from most countries must be covered by a certificate showing that:

- (a) the plants were grown under glass;
- (b) they were examined and found free from any insect, fungus or disease destructive to agricultural or horticultural crops;
- (c) the Colorado beetle does not exist and has not been known to exist on the farm where the plants were grown; and



- (d) no plants of the genera *Castanea*, *Populus* or *Ulmus*, or of the following genera of the order Pinacea, viz. *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuya*, or *Tsuga* are included in the consignment.

3. For potatoes. In the case of the small lots of potatoes imported for experimental purposes the certificates must include an additional declaration to the effect that the tubers and the area in which they were grown are free from wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and potato root eelworm (*Heterodera rostochiensis*), and that they were the produce of crops which were inspected during the growing season and found to conform to the officially prescribed standards of purity and freedom from virus and other diseases required for certification.

### **Plants imported in contravention of regulations**

Any consignment of plants imported in contravention of regulations will be destroyed or returned to the senders as provided in the regulations.

## **I T A L Y**

### **Legislation**

Law No. 987, 18 June 1931.

Ministerial Order of 24 March 1948.

Ministerial Order of 23 April 1948.

Ministerial Order of 31 July 1948.

### **Importation and transit prohibited**

1. *Fruit trees, parts thereof, and fresh fruits* of all kinds from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Japan, India, Pakistan, Hawaii, Mexico, the United States, South Africa, and Uruguay, on account of exotic fruit flies (genera *Anastrepha* and *Dacus*) and the fungus *Diaporthe perniciosa*.

2. *Citrus plants, parts thereof, citrus fruits, and fresh citrus peel* from all foreign countries, on account of the scale insect (*Lepidosaphes*

*gloverii*), the citrus whitefly (*Aleyrodidae*), and the fungi: *Pseudomonas citri*, *Corticium salmonicolor*, *Sphaeropsis tumefaciens*, and *Gloeosporium limetticolum*.

Notwithstanding this prohibition, the importation and transit is permitted of citrus fruits through the port of Genoa during the period December 1 to March 31, provided each fruit is individually wrapped in paper. All fruit must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the official agency for plant protection of the exporting country indicating origin and attesting that the fruit is free from dangerous and widespread plant pests. The certificate must also contain the necessary data to identify the shipment, with the name of the shipper, broker and consignee. If the shipment does not satisfy all the required conditions, it will be subjected to any necessary treatment.

3. *Potato tubers, fruits, and green parts of any species of Solanaceae* (tomatoes, eggplants, peppers, tobacco, etc.) from all foreign countries, on account of wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), flea beetles of the genus *Epitrix* and others.

4. *Fresh almonds* in the shell from all foreign countries, on account of *Eurytoma amygdali* and the fungus *Ascochyta chlorospora*.

5. *Cactaceae* including plants, parts of plants and fruits from all foreign countries on account of the danger of introducing insects, fungi and bacteria harmful to the Indian fig (*Opuntia ficus-indica*).

6. *Coniferous* plants and parts of plants in the genera *Abies*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, and *Tsuga* from all foreign countries.

## Importation restricted

1. *Coniferous plants* and parts thereof, other than the genera to which the prohibition applies. Importation must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological authority of the country of origin, in Italian or French, certifying that the plants are immune to injurious diseases or parasites and especially to *Rhabdocline pseudotsugae*. The same certificate in addition must indicate the origin of the products, the botanical name of the species and other data necessary for the identification of the shipment.

2. *Forage-plant seeds*. Importation is admitted only when the absence of any species of *Cuscuta* has been ascertained by the phytopathological inspector or by an authorized seed control laboratory from samples drawn by the inspector.

## **General regulations**

*Ports of entry.* The importation of living plants, parts of plants, seeds and other plant products, from foreign countries intended for breeding and propagation, may be effected through the following customs ports: Ventimiglia, Genoa, Turin, Milan, Bolzano, Udine, Venezia, Verona, Livorno, Rome, Naples, Bari, Brindisi, Taranto, Reggio Calabria, Messina, Palermo, Catania, Siracusa, Cagliari and Olbia.

*Inspection and treatments.* Shipments of the plant material are admitted for importation after inspection by a phytopathological official at the authorized customs offices. In case of doubt regarding the presence or the kind of disease, the official may authorize the importation of the prospective plants on the condition that the importer undertakes to cultivate them in an isolated spot under the control of the phytopathological service and not to sell or to distribute such plants until their immunity has been established. If the official finds in the imported materials the presence of slight infection of an exotic parasite already established in Italy but not yet spread to all regions, and if the plants are addressed to one of the zones known to be infected the official may prescribe the use of special packing and adoption of all possible measures to prevent contamination spreading to healthy areas which have to be crossed in transit to the destination. These measures will also help to prevent shipments being diverted to other places and other addresses.

# **J A P A N**

## **Legislation**

Plant Quarantine Law, 1951.

Plant Quarantine Law Enforcement Regulations - Agriculture and Forestry Ordinance No. 73 of June 1950, as amended by Ordinances No. 7 of February 1951, No. 22 of April 1952 and No. 36 of May 1952.

## **General regulations**

*Certificate of inspection.* Plants, packing materials or containers thereof to be imported into Japan, liable to carry injurious animals or plants, should have a certificate of inspection, issued by the proper

authority of the exporting country. The certificate shall state that the material has been inspected and found to be free of injurious plants and animals. The plants from countries having no governmental organization for plant quarantine shall undergo a careful inspection.

*Imports prohibited.* No person shall import any of the following items (hereinafter referred to as "prohibited articles"), except where a permit has been obtained from the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry to use same for experimental and research purposes.

- (1) Plants designated by the Ministerial Ordinance which have been shipped from or passed through the designated districts.
- (2) Injurious animals or plants.
- (3) Soil or plants with soil.
- (4) Packing material or containers of the articles specified in the preceding items.

*Imports by mail.* Plants and prohibited articles shall not be imported as mail other than small packets, commercial samples or postal parcels.

*Ports of entry.* Plants or prohibited articles shall not be imported, except by mail, at any place other than the designated ports of entry or airfield.

- (1) Ports: Otaru, Hakodate, Tokyo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Shimizu, Nagoya, Yokkaichi, Tsuruga, Maizuru, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Moji, Fukuoka, Sasebo, Nagasaki and Kagoshima.
- (2) Airfield: Haneda.

*Import permit of prohibited articles.* Any person who intends to obtain the permit shall submit an application in prescribed form to the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry through the Plant Protection Station. When granted, two copies of certificates shall be issued to the applicant for each pack, and shall be sent to the foreign shipper to be attached to the shipment.

*Conditions for import of prohibited articles.* Prohibited articles to be imported must be addressed to the Plant Protection Station with the certificate attached. Release only to the person responsible for custody and cultivation in designated place of isolation. Permit may be cancelled and prohibited articles destroyed if all conditions are not complied with. Conditions of the permit may be changed if deemed necessary by the Minister.

*Inspection.* An application for inspection in prescribed form should be submitted to the plant quarantine official after arrival of the imported plants or prohibited articles, except in cases where inspection has been made on board ship or airplane, or when the import is carried by mail. The plant quarantine official shall designate the place and date of inspection. If found to be infested with injurious plants or animals, the plants, packing materials or containers thereof shall be disinfected or destroyed. If the shipment is accompanied by a certificate of inspection, contains no prohibited articles and is not infested, a certificate shall be issued by the plant quarantine official certifying the passage of inspection.

*Isolated cultivation.* The plant quarantine official may enforce an isolated cultivation, for a fixed duration in a designated site, of the following designated seeds and seedlings, in order to further determine if they are infested with injurious animals and plants:

- (1) Bulb of lily, tulip, hyacinth, etc.
- (2) Tuber of potato and sweet potato.
- (3) Seedling of fruit tree, such as citrus, apple, pear, chestnut, etc.

## Prohibited plants and districts

The following have been designated as "prohibited articles" whose importation into Japan requires the fulfillment of the conditions mentioned above.

1. *Fresh fruits* including vegetable fruit (excluding pineapple), on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*). Prohibited districts: French Indo-China, Thai, Malaysia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Greece, Albania, Italy, France, Germany, Switzerland, Malta, Spain, Portugal, Africa, Bermuda, West Indies, Venezuela, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand.

2. *Vines, leaves and fresh fruits of cucumber, watermelon, muskmelon, pumpkin and squash, other cucurbitaceous plants; fresh fruits of tomato, mango, papaya, kidney bean, cowpea and pigeon pea*, on account of the melon fly (*Chaetodacus cucurbitae*). Prohibited districts: South-western Islands south of north latitude 29 degrees, Formosa, Micronesia, China, Hongkong, Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Thai, Malaysia, British Borneo, United States of Indonesia, Australia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Kenya, Hawaiian Islands, New Guinea.

3. *Fresh fruits of apple, pear, quince, peach, plum, apricot and cherry, and fresh fruits of walnut and whole walnut in a shell*, on



account of the codling moth (*Carpocapsa pomonella*). Prohibited districts: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Burma, India, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq, Palestine, Cyprus, Europe, Africa, Canada, United States of America, Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Australia, New Zealand.

4. *Fresh fruits of citrus, loquat, persimmon, plum, peach, mango, papaya, longan, litchy, colomandel gooseberry, guavas, avocado pears, rambutan, Erenga engleri, Solanum verbascifolium, betelnut, Eugenia plants (rose apple, Malayapple), Artocarpus plants (jacktree, bread fruit), Anoma plants, Garicinia plants, Capsicum plants and mature banana*, on account of the mango fly (*Chaetodacus ferrugineas*). Prohibited districts: Bonin Islands, Iwo Islands, South-western Islands south of north latitude 29 degrees, Formosa, Micronesia, China, Hongkong, Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Thai, Malaysia, British Borneo, Indonesia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Hawaiian Islands, Australia.

5. *Vines, leaves, seeds and live tuberous roots of Ipomoea plants (sweet potato), on account of the sweet potato weevil (Cylas formicarius), sweet potato stem borer (Omphisa anastomosalis), small sweet potato weevil (Euscepes batatae), witches' broom of sweet potato (a virus disease), internal cork of sweet potato (a virus disease)*. Prohibited districts: Bonin Islands, Iwo Islands, South-western Islands south of north latitude 29 degrees, Formosa, Micronesia, China, Hongkong, Philippine Islands, French Indo-China, Thai, Malaysia, British Borneo, Indonesia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Africa, United States of America, West Indies, Guiana, Brazil, Hawaiian Islands, Polynesia, Melanesia, Australia, New Zealand.

6. *Vines, leaves, live fruits and live tubers of potato, egg-plant, tomato, red pepper and other solanaceous plants*, on account of the potato canker (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), powdery scab of potato (*Spongospora subterranea*), potato tuber moth (*Gnorimoschema operculella*) and Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*). Prohibited districts: Indonesia, Burma, India, Pakistan, Cyprus, Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Hawaiian Islands, Guam, Australia, New Zealand.

7. *Straw of wheat and barley group (including straw-wrapper, straw matting and other straw-goods of such kinds) and stalks, leaves of Agropyron plants*, on account of the Hessian fly (*Phytophaga destructor*). Prohibited districts: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Iran, Asia Minor, Europe, North America, New Zealand.



8. *Fresh fruits of apple* and other *Malus* and *Crataegus* plants, on account of the Manchurian apple moth (*Grapholitha inopinata*). Prohibited districts: China.

9. *Rice straw and its processed goods, seed of rice and chaff*, on account of the *Ditylenchus angustus*, *Trichococonis caudata*, *Ephelis oryzae* and other diseases and injurious insects which are not found in Japan. Prohibited districts: Foreign countries excepting Korea, Ryukyu Islands and Formosa.

## LEBANON

### Legislation

Agricultural Quarantine Law - 10 June 1948.

### Permit required

*Trees and other plants or parts thereof*, such as fruit, seeds, alive or dead, fresh or dried. Importation is not allowed unless by special permit from the Ministry of Agriculture.

### Importation prohibited

1. *Soil*.

2. *Living insects* in any phase of development. Agricultural shipments subject to this prohibition must be brought to the attention of the agricultural quarantine officers within 3 days following their arrival in customs at harbors or airports. The shipments may not be opened without the permission of the said officers.

3. *Living bacteria and fungi* harmful to plants.

4. *Bags, boxes and other containers* or other material used in packing the above.

### General regulations

*Treatment of infested shipments*. All agricultural shipments which are affected by a disease considered curable by the Ministry will be

treated at the expense of the Ministry. Shipments affected by diseases considered incurable, including diseases harmful to plants which are not found in the Lebanese Republic, will not be allowed entry.

*Fumigation of plants.* All shipments by sea of plants or parts thereof capable of propagation, except seeds, will be fumigated or otherwise treated as a precautionary measure at the expense of the importer, without the necessity of proving them to be infested. Plants by parcel post will be fumigated at the expense of the Ministry. The Minister may grant permits for the importation of plants without being fumigated or otherwise disinfected.

*Detention of plants.* The Minister of Agriculture may seize living plants or parts thereof, except seeds, suspected of being infected and place them under inspection at the Agricultural Quarantine Station at the place of arrival, until it is proved that they are not infected.

*Packing requirements.* All agricultural shipments coming from abroad must be packed so that they can be easily inspected and disinfected. They will be opened on the responsibility of the importer and at his expense. No plant material may be used for packing, except wood shavings and sawdust or any other material accepted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

## MEXICO \*

### Legislation

Regulation of the Agricultural Sanitary Service, 5 July 1927.

Resolution of 17 October 1934.

Exterior Quarantine No. 1 - Decree of 17 July 1927.

Exterior Quarantine No. 2 - Decree of 11 January 1943.

Exterior Quarantine No. 3 - Decree of 17 July 1927.

Exterior Quarantine No. 4 - Decree of 17 July 1927.

Exterior Quarantine No. 5 - Decree of 27 January 1936.

Exterior Quarantine No. 6 - Decree of 11 June 1927.

Exterior Quarantine No. 7 - Decree of 12 April 1943.

Exterior Quarantine No. 8 - Decree of 27 July 1931.

Exterior Quarantine No. 9 - Decree of 13 September 1928.

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\* Reviewed by Ing. Dario Arrieta, Director General de Defensa Agricola. Mexico. D. F.

Exterior Quarantine No. 10 - Decree of 14 August 1929.

Exterior Quarantine No. 11 - Decree of 27 June 1931.

Exterior Quarantine No. 12 - Decree of 2 July 1934.

Exterior Quarantine No. 13 - Decree of 23 September 1946.

## Importation prohibited

1. *Coffee trees and parts thereof*, including natural products such as coffee beans, except in transit from producing countries to consumption centers.

2. *Potatoes* from the States of Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania of the U.S.A., on account of the wart disease.

3. *All fruits with soft pericarp, and fresh vegetables* from countries affected with the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), namely, the Azores, Canary Islands, Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Hungary, Greece, Malta, Cyprus, Turkey, Syria, Palestine the African continent with its respective islands, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Brazil, Argentina, Bermuda, Hawaii, are prohibited except for purposes of scientific study, when due precautions must be taken. This prohibition does not apply to vegetables of subterranean origin such as onions, carrots and turnips provided they are free from earth.

4. *Rice seed or paddy rice* from all countries other than the U.S.A.

5. *Banana plants or parts thereof*, including fruits, on account of the Panama disease (*Fusarium cubense*), except in transit from Panama to U.S.A.

6. *Sugarcane cuttings* are prohibited on account of smut (*Ustilago sacchari*), downy mildew (*Sclerospora sacchari*), and eye spot (*Helminthosporium sacchari*), except for scientific purposes under a permit from the Office of Plant Protection.

## Importation restricted

1. *Citrus plants or parts thereof* such as cuttings, scions, roots, buds, etc., may be imported only with a permit from the Office of Plant Protection and a health certificate from the country of origin stating that the material is free from citrus canker (*Pseudomonas citri*), citrus root nematode (*Tylenchus semipenetrans*), citrus whitefly (*Aleurocanthus woglumi*) and other dangerous pests. If any pests are found on the material on arrival at the port of entry, the consignment will

be refused unless the Secretary of Agriculture deems that the danger of propagation of the pests or diseases can be removed by disinfection or fumigation, in which case this treatment shall be applied.

The above restrictions do not apply to citrus fruits.

2. *Coffee trees*, parts thereof and natural products in transit. A permit shall be obtained from the Director of Agriculture and the beans shall be packed in new bags and transmitted in closed and sealed railway wagons which shall not be opened during transit through the national territory. The deposit of a bond of 10 centavos for every kilogram of coffee shall be required.

3. *Cotton seed, seed cotton or husks* may be imported only with a permit from the Office of Plant Protection, and a health certificate stating that the material does not originate from areas infested with the pink boll worm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) or other dangerous pests. The cargo must be subjected to vacuum fumigation at the port of entry if installations for this exist; otherwise with the maximum doses of the appropriate fumigants. The products shall be admitted only through the following ports:

*Northern frontier:* Mexicali, B.C.; Nogales, Son.; Ciudad Juarez, Chih.; Piedras Negras, Coah.; Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.; Matamoros Tamps.

*Gulf ports:* Tampico, Tamps.; Veracruz, Ver.; Frontera, Tab.; Progreso, Yuc.

*Pacific ports:* Guaymas, Son.; Yabaro, Son.; Topolobampo, Sin.; Mazatlan, Sin; Manzanillo, Col.; Acapulco, Gro.; Salina Cruz, Oax.

*Southern frontier:* Tapachula, Chis.

Cotton material from the counties of Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham and Grechice in the State of Arizona; Grant, Luna, Hidalgo, Dona Ana, Otero, Chavez and Eddy in the State of New Mexico; those of El Paso, Hudspeth, Gulberson, Jeff, Davis, Teevos, Ward, Pecos, Terrel, Brewster, President Dawson, Andrews, Martin, Newark, Hidland and Glasscock in the State of Texas, U.S.A., will be admitted only by special permission of the Office of Plant Protection and after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas at a dosage of 60 grams per cubic meter, and only if it is designed for industrial use in factories situated in regions of the Republic where the pink boll worm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) has been reported.

All the above conditions are applicable to cotton lint in various

stages of processing, except that Puerto Mexico, Frontera, and Progreso are added as ports of entry.

Wrappings must not have been used previously for any infested agricultural products. All wagons used for transport of the material must be inspected and certified free from remains of previous cotton products; any contaminated wagons must be fumigated.

Immigrants from the States of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, U.S.A., who enter by the northern frontier of the country, are strictly forbidden to bring with them any cotton, cotton products or any other object which might serve as a vehicle for pink boll worm.

Cotton and its natural products are admitted in transit from the U.S.A. provided the material and all vehicles used for its transit have been fumigated immediately before entry into Mexico.

4. *Potatoes* will be admitted only with a certificate issued by the country of origin certifying that the district from which they originated is free from potato wart (*Corysophlyctis endobiotica*) and other diseases or pests which affect the potato and are not known in Mexico; that the country of origin has effective quarantine measures preventing the entry of potatoes from other countries affected by potato wart; and that the containers have not previously been used for infested agricultural products except in the case of ware potatoes.

Potatoes from the U.S.A., except the States of Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania, may be imported without the above certificate but only by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Potatoes from the States of California, Tennessee, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Texas and Florida will be admitted after fumigation or disinfection against the potato tuber moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*).

5. *Rice seed or paddy rice* may be imported from the U.S.A. with a permit from the Office of Plant Protection and must be accompanied by a health certificate from the U.S. authorities. Only the following ports of entry may be used:

*Northern frontier:* Mexicali, B. C.; Nogales, Son.; Ciudad Juarez, Chih.; Piedras Negras, Coah.; Nuevo Laredo, Tamps. and Matamoros, Tamps.

*Gulf ports:* Tampico, Tamps.; Veracruz, Ver.; Puerto Mexico, Ver.; Frontera, Tab. and Progreso, Yuc.

*Pacific ports:* Guaymas, Son.; Yavaros, Son.; Topolobampo, Sin.; Mazatlan, Sin.; Manzanillo, Col.; Acapulco, Gro.; and Salina Cruz, Oax.

*Southern frontier:* Tapachula, Chis.

6. *Bananas* from Guatemala may enter only when in transit for the U.S.A.; a permit for the said transit must be obtained from the Department of Agriculture. The material must be transported in refrigerated wagons, sealed but for purposes of ventilation and ice supply, and under the charge of one inspector for every 10 wagons. If owing to derailing, flood or other *force majeure* the fruit rots before having left the country, it will be incinerated.

7. *All species of wheat* (*Triticum* spp.) from countries infected with flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*) may be imported only by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture. The countries concerned are:

*For Urocystis tritici*: the American States of Illinois, Missouri and Kansas; Japan, China, Union of South Africa, India, Italy and Spain.

*For Ophiobolus graminis*: the American States of New York, Washington, California, Oregon, Arkansas, Kansas, Indiana, Tennessee and North Carolina; Canada, Argentina, Sweden, Italy, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, England, Denmark, Austria, Portugal, Hungary, Poland, Australia, Union of South Africa, India and Japan.

8. *Peach, nectarine, almond and apricot*, including plants, grafts of all classes, roots, stems, branches, cuttings and buds from the U.S.A., may be imported only with a permit of the Federal Office for Plant Protection and a health certificate certifying that the packing material has not previously been used for the same products and that the products come from places not infested with phony peach disease, peach yellows, peach rosette or little peach. Such products will be admitted only at the ports of Ciudad Juarez, Chih., Nuevo Laredo, Tamps., and Puerto de Veracruz, Ver.

9. *Alfalfa plants* and their various organs (roots, stems, leaves, flowers and seeds), in the fresh state or as hay, may be imported from California, U.S.A., only with a permit from the Department of Agriculture and a health certificate from the authorities of the State of California, declaring that the material was grown in localities not infested with the alfalfa weevil (*Hypera postica*) and visé by the Mexican consul. Only the following ports of entry may be used:

*Northern frontier*: Mexicali, B.C.; Tijuana, B.C.; Nogales, Son.; Ciudad Juarez, Chih.; Piedras Negras, Coah.; Nuevo Laredo, Tamps.; and Matamoros, Tamps.

*Pacific ports*: Santa Rosalia, B.C.; Ensenada, B.C.; La Paz, B.C.; Guaymas, Son.; Yavaros, Son.; Topolobampo, Sin.; Mazatlan, Sin.; Manzanillo, Col.; Acapulco, Gro. and Salina Cruz, Oax.



10. *Grapevine plants*, cuttings, suckers, fresh fruits and raisins from San Diego County, California, U.S.A., where the leaf miner (*Harrisima brillians*) is present, may be imported only with a permit from the Department of Agriculture and a certificate from the Office of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to the effect that the material has been fumigated with methyl bromide at the following dosages:

For fresh fruit: 24 gm. per cubic meter for 2 hours at atmospheric pressure at a temperature not lower than 21°C.;

For cuttings, etc.: 40 gm. per cubic meter for 2 hours at atmospheric pressure at a temperature not less than 26°C.

Material from other places requires only a certificate of origin visaed by a Mexican consul.

11. Plant materials which are carriers of European borer of maize (*Pyrausta nubilalis*), including:

- (a) Grain maize, maize in the ear, and all parts of the plant.
- (b) Broomcorn, all parts of the plant.
- (c) All varieties of sorghum, all parts of the plant.
- (d) Sudan grass, all parts of the plant.
- (e) Celery and rhubarb, dry or fresh, and beets with leaves.

Importation from the quarantined countries is subject to special provisions and persons who wish to import such materials shall apply in advance to the Department of Agriculture and Public Works for a permit. The quarantined countries include:

North America: Canada (Provinces of Ontario and Quebec); and the United States (Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia).

Europe. The entire continent.

Asia: Siberia from the Urals to the Amur; Asia Minor and India.

Africa: The Northwest (Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia).

## General regulations

*Imports of restricted plant materials.* The importer of restricted plant materials should procure a permit in advance of the shipment from the Office of Plant Protection. The shipment shall be accompanied by a duly legalized certificate, issued by phytosanitary authorities of the country of origin, indicating: the importer's permit number; date of inspection; name and address of the exporter; locality and country

of origin; name and address of the consignee; declaration that the materials are from a district not infested by the disease or pest which occasioned the quarantine, or any other pest or disease; and certification that the product was shipped in containers not previously used for the same or other agricultural products; bulk shipments are excepted from the last provision. The shipment must also be accompanied by a consular certificate declaring that quarantines are in force in the country of origin against the entry of products from countries infested by any pest or disease which affects the said products. Entry will be allowed only at the places indicated in the importer's permit. The consignment shall be inspected on arrival.

*Plant materials for propagation.* The importation of all seeds and plant products intended for sowing and propagation is permitted only when accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate, issued by the competent authorities of the country of origin, except where special quarantines are in effect against the imported products. The certificate shall affirm that the seeds or plant products are from an establishment which is under the supervision of the phytosanitary service of the country of origin, do not bear injurious pests and diseases, especially virus diseases, and that the shipment was subjected to inspection by the phytosanitary service of the exporting country. The introduction of these materials shall be through the following ports and customs houses:

*Northern frontier:* Tijuana, B.C.; Mexicali, B.C.; Nogales, Son.; Ciudad Juarez, Chih.; Piedras Negras, Coah.; Nuevo Laredo, Tamps; Matamoros, Tamps.

*Gulf ports:* Tampico, Tamps.; Veracruz, Ver.; Progreso, Yuc.; Payo Obispo, Camp.

*Pacific ports:* Ensenada, B.C.; La Paz, B.C.; Rosalia, B.C.; Guaymas, Son.; Mazatlan, Sin.; Manzanillo, Col.; Acapulco, Gue.; Salina Cruz, Oax.

*Southern frontier:* Suchiate, Chiap.

*Plant materials for food and other uses.* Plants and plant products intended for food, industrial or medicinal purposes or for ornamentation are subject to restrictions only when it is established or believed that they are carriers of the injurious pests or diseases.

*Plant materials for scientific purposes.* Plant materials whose importation is prohibited may be introduced by special permission for purposes of study or scientific work.

## NETHERLANDS \*

### Legislation

State Gazette No. 96, April 1951 - Plant Disease Law.

State Gazette No. 330, July 1951 - San José Scale Decree.

State Gazette No. 402, July 1933 - Flowerbulb Importation Law.

State Gazette No. 244, Dec. 1935 - Potato Decree.

### Restrictions on plant importation

1. The Minister of Agriculture may prohibit or restrict the import of plants and packing material to prevent the introduction or spreading of all injurious pests, which may be dangerous for the culture and the export of plants, their parts and plant-products or which may attack their storage.

The Director of the Netherlands Plant Protection Service may do the same in connection with a special consignment and its packing (subpart of the Plant Disease Law).

2. *Living woody plants and parts thereof* (excluding fruits, seeds and cut flowers, not fit for planting). Each consignment shall be accompanied by 2 copies of a certificate visé by a competent authority in the country of origin, after an inspection of the consignment, which the inspector has found to the best of his knowledge to be free from the San José scale. After arrival in the Netherlands, plants of the genera *Acer*, *Crataegus*, *Cydonia*, *Malus*, *Prunus*, *Pyrus*, *Ribes*, *Sorbus* and *Ulmus* shall be treated with hydrocyanic acid by the Netherlands Plant Protection service and the addressee of the consignment shall pay such expenses. The import and transit of live woody nursery stock, except conifers, is prohibited from 1st April to 1st October, except under a licence issued by the Director of the Netherlands Plant Protection Service. The export of living woody plants, imported from a foreign country, is prohibited, unless they have been grown in the Netherlands for two years. Furthermore they have to be planted separated from the other plants in the nursery at a distance of at least two meters. (San José Scale Decree).

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\* Reviewed by Dr. C. J. Briejer, Director of the Plant Protection Service of the Netherlands.

3. *Bulbs, corms, rhizomes of flowering plants.* The importation into or transport through the Netherlands of such materials is prohibited unless (a) the containers bear a clear indication of their contents, and (b) the consignment has been inspected by the Plant Protection Service and found to be free from injurious plant pests and diseases. In case of infection found by the inspector, the consignment shall be subjected to a prescribed treatment, and, if condition deemed necessary, shall be destroyed or returned to the sender. The Plant Protection Service must be notified before the arrival of the consignment as to the port of entry and the presumable date of entry. Transit through the Netherlands of such materials is not affected by the foregoing requirements provided the material is well packed and the transit takes place without opening the containers. (Law relating to the import of flower bulbs).

4. *Potatoes.* The importation into and transit through the Netherlands of potatoes originating from Great Britain, Germany and Poland is prohibited unless in compliance with the following requirements: (a) the containers must be clearly marked to indicate their contents; (b) the consignments must be accompanied by an official statement of a competent authority of the country of origin certifying that within a distance of 500 meters of the place where the potatoes were grown wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) never occurred and that the potatoes in the consignment are free from wart disease, and stating the quantity and kind of potatoes and the nature of the packing and marks thereon; and (c) the consignment must have been inspected by the Plant Protection Service and found to be free from wart disease. The foregoing restrictions do not apply to consignments of potatoes (a) of other origin but transported through Great Britain, Germany and Poland without reloading in these countries; (b) if sufficient proof is available that the potatoes are of sources outside the three countries mentioned; and (c) which are destined for export from the Netherlands without reloading. (Potato Decree).

## NEW ZEALAND

### Legislation

Stock Act, 1908.

Orchard and Garden Diseases Act, 1928.

Orchard and Garden Diseases Amendment Act, 1950.

Plant Quarantine Regulations, 25 June 1952.

## Importation prohibited

1. *All fruit and vegetables* from all countries and places where oriental fruit fly (*Dacus dorsalis*) is known to exist.
2. *All fruit*, except those permitted by specific regulations, from all countries and places where any harmful species of fruit fly (Family Trypetidae) is known to exist.
3. *Blueberry* (*Vaccinium* spp.) from all countries and places, on account of virus diseases.
4. *Citrus stocks*, seedlings, and budded or grafted trees (except citrus seed), from all countries and places except the Commonwealth of Australia, on account of citrus canker (*Xanthomonas citri*), Citrus root rot (*Phytophthora citrophthora*) and virus diseases.
5. *Citrus fruit* from all places where citrus canker is known to exist.
6. *Grape vine* (*Vitis* spp.) from Europe, North America, and any other country or place where vine mosaic virus or Pierce's disease (alfalfa dwarf virus) is known to exist.
7. *Hop* (*Humulus* spp.), including hop sets and seed from all countries and places, on account of virus diseases and downy mildew (*Pseudoperonospora humili*).
8. *Kumara or sweet potato* (*Ipomoea batatas*) from Commonwealth of Australia, North America, Continent of Asia, Tonga, Fiji, and any other country or place where kumara weevil (*Euscepes postfasciatus*), sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*), internal canker virus, curly top virus, or soil-rot (*Actinomyces* sp.) is known to exist.
9. *Potato tubers* (*Solanum tuberosum*) from all places where potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), potato ring-rot (*Corynebacterium sepedonicum*), potato yellow dwarf virus, Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), or golden eelworm (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) is known to exist.
10. *Potato plants and seed* from all countries and places, on account of virus diseases.
11. *Pyrus* spp. (apple, pear, quince) from Europe, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, North and South America, and all other countries and places where brown rot (*Sclerotinia fructigena* and *S. laxa*) is known to exist.

12. *Prunus* spp. (peach, plum, apricot, cherry, almond) from Europe, Asia, Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, North and South America, and all other countries and places where brown rot (*Sclerotinia fructigena* and *S. laxa*) or virus diseases are known to exist.

13. *Prunus* spp. seed, from North and South America, on account of virus diseases.

14. *Ribes* spp. (currants), from all countries and places, on account of virus diseases.

15. *Rubus* spp. (raspberry), from all countries and places, on account of virus diseases.

16. *Sunflower* (*Helianthus annuus*), including seed, from Argentina on account of sunflower virus disease.

17. *Tobacco plant* (*Nicotiana* sp.) from North and South America, Commonwealth of Australia, and all other countries and places where blue mould (*Peronospora tabacina*), wildfire (*Pseudomonas tabaci*), or tobacco yellow dwarf virus disease is known to exist.

18. *Tobacco seed* from all countries and places, on account of virus diseases.

19. Any form of fungus, bacterium, or virus, or any living stage of any invertebrate animal, which may directly or indirectly injure or cause an unhealthy condition in any fruit or plant.

## Importation restricted

A health certificate is required to accompany any consignment of fruit, plants, nursery stock, or seed that may be introduced into New Zealand; that certificate shall be in the prescribed form (similar to the model annexed to the International Plant Protection Convention), and shall be signed by an authorized officer of the appropriate Department or service performing the functions or duties relating to horticulture in the country or place of origin, and shall contain such further certificates as may be required in respect of the introduction of the particular kind of plant or plant product to which the certificate relates.

1. *Bulbs, corms, rhizomes and tubers of ornamental plants.* Where on inspection of any consignment for the purpose of supplying the health certificate the inspecting officer of the country of origin has found the consignment to be infested with insect pests, the certificate shall include particulars of the date, place, and nature of the treatment to which



the consignment has been subjected so as effectively to destroy those insect pests.

2. *All fruit*, including tomatoes, except those from countries and places where oriental fruit fly or any other harmful species of fruit fly is known to exist, or otherwise specifically restricted. The certificate of health accompanying each consignment shall include a certificate to the effect that the consignment is packed in clean new packages not previously used.

3. *Fruit*, including tomatoes and citrus fruit from Pacific Islands where oriental fruit fly is not known to exist and, in the case of citrus fruit, citrus canker is not known to exist. The certificate of health accompanying each consignment shall include a certificate to the effect that the fruit has been subjected to fumigation with hydrogen cyanide for a period of not less than one hour or, to such other method of treatment as may be approved by the Director of the Horticulture Division, that in the case of citrus fruit, citrus canker does not occur in the place of origin and that the fruit is packed in clean new packages not previously used for any purpose.

Where any consignment of fruit consists of bananas, lemons, limes, pineapples, or tomatoes in an unripe condition when shipped or transported, it shall not be necessary to subject that fruit to fumigation, but the health certificate to accompany it shall include a certificate to the effect that the fruit was shipped or transported in an unripe condition instead of the certificate of fumigation aforesaid.

4. *Bananas, lemons, limes and pineapples in an unripe condition and fruit not the host of harmful species of fruit fly* (family Trypetidae) from places other than the Pacific islands, except where oriental fruit fly is known to exist and, in the case of lemons or limes, where citrus canker is known to exist. The health certificate required shall include a certificate to the effect that the consignment is packed in clean new packages, and in the case of lemons or limes that citrus canker does not occur in the place of origin, and that the fruit is free from scale insects or has been effectively fumigated prior to shipment. Provided that, where any consignment consists of bananas, lemons, limes or pineapples in an unripe condition when shipped or transported, the health certificate shall include a certificate to this effect.

5. *Citrus fruit* other than unripe lemons and limes from any place or country, except where oriental fruit fly is known to exist. The health certificate accompanying each consignment shall include a certificate to the effect that citrus canker does not occur in the place of

origin, that the fruit was grown and packed in an area not less than fifty miles from an area infested with any harmful species of fruit fly (Family Trypetidae), that the fruit is free from scale insects or has been effectively fumigated prior to shipment, and that the consignment is packed in clean new packages.

Citrus fruit may be imported if, before being shipped or transported, the following conditions have been complied with:

- (a) The fruit shall be deposited in a cool store equipped with suitable cooling plant and recording instruments and approved by the Director of Horticulture Division.
- (b) Forthwith on deposit in the approved cool store the fruit shall be cooled to 31°F (within 1° above or below) for a period of not less than 21 consecutive days before being removed from the cool store for shipment.
- (c) If not removed for shipment immediately after the expiration of the period, the fruit shall thereafter be held in the cool store at a maximum temperature of 40° F. until removed from the cool store for shipment.

Every consignment shall be accompanied by a health certificate and by a thermograph chart covering the period of cool store sterilization signed by an authorized officer of the cool store. The health certificate shall include a certificate that the fruit has been cool-stored prior to shipment as required, that citrus canker does not occur in the place of origin and that the fruit is packed in clean new packages.

Citrus fruit may also be imported if the following conditions concerning the transport of that fruit have been complied with:

- (a) The cool store (if any) at the place of loading on board ship and the refrigerated compartments of the vessel shall be approved by the Director of the Horticulture Division.
- (b) Each refrigerated compartment of the vessel shall be cooled by forced air circulation, be adequately insulated, and be provided with approved temperature recording instruments.
- (c) Where the period during transit from the port of export to New Zealand is of such duration that the fruit cannot be held at a temperature within 1° above or below 31°F. for 21 consecutive days unless the fruit has been cooled to a temperature not exceeding 34°F. prior to loading on board ship, the fruit shall be so precooled and shall be loaded in such a manner that its temperature does not rise above 34°F.

- (d) Forthwith after loading on board ship, it shall be cooled to a temperature of 31°F.
- (e) During transit the fruit shall be held within 1° above or below the temperature of 31°F. for a period of not less than 21 consecutive days and thereafter at a maximum temperature of 40°F. until the fruit is landed at a port of entry in New Zealand.

Every consignment shall be accompanied by a health certificate and by the prescribed records showing the temperature of the fruit during transit to New Zealand. The health certificate shall include a certificate to the effect that the fruit was cooled before shipment as prescribed, or loaded on ship without being cooled, that citrus canker does not occur in the place of origin, and that the fruit is packed in clean new packages.

6. *Grapes* from any country or place except where oriental fruit fly is known to exist. The health certificate required should include a certificate to the effect that the fruit was grown and packed in an area not less than fifty miles from an area infested with any species of harmful fruit fly (Family Tephritidae), that no grape vine foliage or wood is attached to the fruit, and that the fruit is packed in clean new packages.

Grapes may be imported if they have been cool-stored before shipment or shipped in cool store chambers on the vessel, and the provisions of governing the cool storing of citrus fruit before shipment or the provisions governing the conveyance of citrus fruit in cool store chambers during shipment to New Zealand shall apply, with the necessary modifications, to every consignment of grapes. The health certificate required shall include a certificate to the effect that the fruit has been cool-stored prior to shipment or cooled before shipment or loaded on ship without being cooled as required, that no grape vine foliage or wood is attached to the fruit, and that the fruit is packed in clean new packages.

7. *Vegetables*, excluding tomatoes, from any country or place except where oriental fruit fly is known to exist. The health certificate accompanying each consignment shall include a certificate to the effect that the consignment is packed in clean new packages and is reasonably free from soil. This provision shall not prohibit the introduction of kumaras from any place where oriental fruit fly is known to exist.

8. *Potato tubers for consumption* from any place or country other than where any disease or pest subject to prohibition is known to exist. If secondhand packages are to be used for any consignment, a permit shall be obtained first from the Director of the Horticulture Division. The health certificate required shall include a certificate to the effect that yellow dwarf virus, ring rot, wart disease, Colorado beetle, and golden eelworm do not occur in the place of origin, that the potato tubers are reasonably free from soil, and that the consignment is packed in clean new packages or in authorized secondhand packages.

9. *Potato tubers for seed* from any country or place. A permit shall be obtained first from the Director of the Horticulture Division authorizing their introduction subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, including a condition requiring their detention in quarantine for a period of 12 months or for one growing season after their introduction. The quantity of seed potatoes of any one variety that may be introduced in any calendar year by any person shall not exceed 28 lb; except any person from Tasmania who may import seed potatoes exceeding 28 lb. The health certificate accompanying each consignment shall include a certificate to the effect that yellow dwarf virus, ring rot, wart disease, Colorado beetle, and golden eelworm do not occur in the place of origin, that the seed potatoes are free from soil, and that the consignment is packed in clean new packages.

10. *Nursery stock* from any country or place, except certain kinds of stock from any country or place mentioned under "Importation prohibited". A permit shall be obtained first from the Director of the Horticulture Division authorizing introduction subject to such conditions as he thinks fit, including a condition requiring detention of the nursery stock in quarantine for a period of not less than one growing season or 12 months. Each species of plant included in any consignment shall be labelled with the name of that species and the health certificate shall, in the case of citrus stock introduced from the Commonwealth of Australia, include a certificate to the effect that the nursery in which the citrus stock has been raised was inspected within one month prior to the removal of the citrus stock and found to be free from the disease known as citrus root rot (*Phytophthora citrophthora*) and that citrus canker does not occur in the place of origin.

"Nursery stock" means every kind and species of plant, including bud wood, scions, and other portions of a plant; but does not include

potatoes and other vegetables, fruit, seeds, or the bulb, corm, rhizome, or tuber of any ornamental plant, a unit of which when propagated produces a single plant.

11. *Seeds* from any country or place, except certain kinds of seed from any country or place mentioned under "Importation prohibited". The health certificate required to accompany all seed introduced into New Zealand shall, in the case of every consignment of maize, sweetcorn, or popcorn seed (*Zea Mays*), include a certificate to the effect that the crop from which the seed was obtained was inspected by an authorized officer of the appropriate Department or service in the country of origin, that no bacterial wilt (*Xanthomonas stewarti*) was found in the crop, nor has this disease been previously recorded on the area on which the crop was grown, and that the seed has been treated for the control of boil smut (*Ustilago zeae*) and brown spot (*Physoderma zeae-maydis*) prior to shipment with an organic mercurial seed treatment or some other effective method of treatment for those diseases to be stated in the certificate. If the country or place of export of any seed other than maize, sweetcorn, and popcorn seed is not the country or place of origin of that seed, the health certificate may be signed by an authorized officer in the exporting country or place.

### **Importation not requiring certificate**

*Stored products*, including any dried fruit, grain, edible nuts, or other plant product for any use other than sowing, may be imported from any country or place without being accompanied by a health certificate.

### **General regulations**

*Ports of entry.* Plant materials may be introduced into New Zealand only through the following authorized ports:

*Sea ports:* Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin and Bluff.  
(For plants, seeds and nursery stock, and fruit, vegetables, and stored products).

Gisborne, Napier, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Nelson, Picton, Timaru, Oamaru, and Port Chalmers. (For fruit, vegetables, and stored products only).

*Air ports:* Whenuapai, Ohakea, Harewood, Mechanics Bay, and Evans Bay.



*Packing material.* Any substance other than moss, sawdust, ground cork, woodwool, vermiculite, charcoal, or vegetable fiber free from pulp shall not be used as packing material for any nursery stock, plant or seeds to be introduced into New Zealand. Provided that any such substance when used as packing material under this regulation shall be clean and free from disease.

*Introduction by post.* Where any fruit or plants are introduced into New Zealand by post, the package shall be clearly and legibly marked with an indication of its contents.

*Introduction for special purposes.* With a prior permit in writing from the Director of the Horticulture Division and subject to such conditions as to quantity or otherwise as specified in the permit, it is legal for any person to introduce into New Zealand from any specified country or place, any nursery stock, fruit, plant, insect, or other thing specified in the permit the introduction of which is, in the opinion of the Director, necessary or advisable for any scientific or other specified purpose.

*Procedure of entry.* On arrival at any port or airport of entry of any consignment of fruit or plants which is permitted to enter, the consignment shall be inspected by a Plant Quarantine Officer. If on inspection the inspecting officer is satisfied that all the requirements governing the introduction of that consignment have been duly complied with, and that the consignment is free from disease, he shall issue an unconditional permit to land the consignment. If all the requirements have not been fully complied with or the consignment is found infected with disease, the consignment shall be fumigated or otherwise treated, detained, reshipped or destroyed at the expense of the importer. Any consignment consisting of seed potatoes or nursery stock may be subject to quarantine, even though all the requirements have been complied with and the consignment is free from disease.

*Post-entry treatment and quarantine.* Where a conditional permit to land any consignment of fruit or plants is issued, the consignment shall forthwith be removed from the port or airport of entry under the supervision of a Plant Quarantine Officer and treated to his satisfaction in the manner specified in the permit before being released to the importer. Where a conditional permit to land any consignment of seed potato tubers or nursery stock is issued, the consignment shall be planted in a quarantine ground and shall be kept under observation for a period of 12 months or one growing season.



## NICARAGUA

### Legislation

Presidential Decree No. 25. 7 April 1949.

### Importation prohibited

*Bags of jute, henequen or other fibers which have been previously used for coffee packing in Brazil.*

Note: Quarantine on cotton seed and related items will be announced soon.

## PAKISTAN

### Legislation

The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (as adopted by the Government of Pakistan).

Rules for Regulating the Import of Plants, etc., into Pakistan.

Notification No. F-320/35-A. 20 July 1936.

Notification No. F.11(1)/48-CS. October 1948.

Notification No. F.3-52/48-CS(I). 23 March 1949.

Notification No. F.3-52/48-CS(II). 24 March 1949.

Notification No. F.11-3/49-CS. 19 January 1950.

Notification No. F.8(1)/50-CSI. 4 April 1950.

Notification No. F.9-17/50-CS. 24 July 1950.

Notification No. F.3-77/50-CS. 26 October 1950.

### Importation prohibited

1. *Unginned cotton.* Importation by sea or by air is prohibited.

2. *Coffee plants, seeds and beans.* Importation is prohibited except with the special permission of the Director of Plant Protection, Government of Pakistan. Provided that the prohibition shall not apply: (1) to roasted and ground coffee, or (2) to a consignment of unroasted or unground coffee beans of seeds produced in India or in Burma and covered by a certificate of origin.

3. *Mexican jumping beans (Sebastiania palmeri)*.
4. *Sugarcane* from Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia or Philippine Islands.

### **Restrictions on means of transportation**

1. Importation of plants by means of letters or sample post prohibited.
2. Importation of plants by air prohibited; except the plants used for the introduction of living insects when accompanied by a special certificate from the Director of Plant Protection, Government of Pakistan. Provided that plants may be imported in special cases under a permit from the Director, Plant Protection Department, Government of Pakistan, and subject to the conditions laid down by him.

### **Fumigation required**

No plants other than fruits and vegetables for consumption, potatoes, sugarcane and unmanufactured tobacco either raw or cured, shall be imported by sea except after fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas at a prescribed port; except the plants used for the introduction of living parasitized insects if accompanied by a certificate from the Director of Plant Protection, Government of Pakistan.

### **Certificate required**

No plants other than unmanufactured tobacco from Burma, fruits and vegetables for consumption, and potatoes shall be imported by sea unless accompanied by an official certificate indicating freedom from injurious insects and diseases granted by the proper officer or authority in the country of origin in the prescribed form. (Schedule I of the Rules for Regulating the Import of Plants, etc., lists the names of proper officers and authorities of 56 countries).

### **Importation restricted**

Besides the general health certificate mentioned above, the importation of the following materials are further restricted by additional requirements. (Importation of potatoes does not require the general health certificate).

1. *Potatoes* (except from Burma). Must be accompanied by an official certificate declaring: (i) that the potatoes were grown and shipped from a place free from the wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), golden nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) and Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*), and that no case of these diseases was recorded in 12 months preceding the date of the certificate within 5 miles of the place; and (ii) that the crop from which the consignment is derived was inspected by an official of the Phytopathological Service of the country of origin and found free from all injurious diseases and insects. Potatoes may be imported from Italy if accompanied by a certificate of freedom from disease from a Royal Phytopathological Institute in Italy.

2. *Rubber plants and seeds*. Must be accompanied by an additional official certificate that the estate on which the plants have originated, or the individual plants are free from *Fomes lignosus*, *Sphaerostilbe repens*, *Dothidella ulei* and *Oidium heveae*.

3. *Lemon, Lime, Orange, Grapefruit or other citrus plants and cuttings*. Requiring an additional official certificate that they are free from the *Mal Secco* caused by *Deuterophoma tracheiphila* or that the disease does not exist in the country in which they were grown.

4. *Unmanufactured tobacco, raw or cured* (except from Burma). Requiring an official certificate that it is free from *Ephestia Elutella*, or that this pest does not exist in the country of origin.

5. *Sugarcane*, from countries other than Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Australia, or Philippine Islands, must be accompanied by an official certificate that it has been examined and found free from cane borers, scale insects, white flies, root diseases, pineapple disease (*Thielaviopsis paradoxa*), serah and cane gummosis, that it was obtained from a crop which was free from mosaic disease and that the Fiji disease of sugarcane does not exist in the country of export.

6. *Seeds of flax, berseem and cotton*. May not be imported by letter or sample post, or otherwise than by sea.

7. *Seeds of flax, berseem (Egyptian clover)*. Must be accompanied by a licence from a Department of Agriculture in Pakistan.

8. *Cotton seed* shall not be imported by sea save for experimental purpose by designated officers in Pakistan at the ports of Karachi and Chittagong under specific conditions. Provided that, if the cotton seed is accompanied by a certificate from a Government Entomologist of

the country of origin to the effect that the seed and its container have been treated in such a way as to destroy all insect life, the seed shall be examined on importation by such an officer as the Governor-General in Council may appoint and shall not require to be refumigated unless such examination shows that refumigation is necessary.

9. *Cotton* produced in any part of America. Importation is prohibited through the ports of Karachi or Chittagong and subject to prescribed conditions, including (a) that the consignee should furnish required information to the Port Authorities not less than 14 days before the arrival of the ship, and (b) the cotton shall be disinfected at Karachi or Chittagong in the prescribed manner.

### **Prescribed ports of entry**

Karachi and Chittagong.

### **Packing material**

All provisions referring to plants or seeds shall also apply to all packing material.

## **PARAGUAY**

### **Legislation**

Decree-Law No. 8051 of 31 July 1941. Organic Law for Agricultural Protection.

Decree No. 10189 of 22 December 1941.

Law No. 581 of 3 December 1923.

Law No. 672 of 3 October 1924.

### **Importation prohibited**

1. *Cotton seed* by private persons.
2. *Banana plants.*
3. *Coffee plants.*
4. *Sugarcanes.*
5. *Living palms.*

## Importation restricted

1. *Plants, parts of plants and agricultural products.* Requires a permit issued by the Direccion de Defensa Agricola.

2. *Cotton seeds* for experimental purposes. Requires a special permit.

## General regulations

*Phytosanitary certificate required.* Importation of seeds, living plants, living or dried parts of plants, seeds, fruits, plant products, etc., originating in foreign countries is subject to inspection. Every application for inspection must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the sanitary authorities of the country of origin and visaed by Paraguayan consular officials.

*Treatment of infested material.* If the shipment is found by inspection to be not in a satisfactory sanitary state, the material shall be reladen or destroyed. If the sanitary condition of the material is uncertain, it shall be ordered into quarantine.

# REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES \*

## Legislation

Act No. 3027. 8 March 1922.

Agricultural Pest Quarantine Act (No. 3767). 26 November 1930.

Administrative Order No. 2. Revised 21 April 1951.

Administrative Order No. 3. 3 October 1946.

Administrative Order No. 5. 12 December 1946.

Administrative Order No. 7. 17 December 1946.

Administrative Order No. 8. 18 December 1946.

Administrative Order No. 9. 24 January 1947.

Administrative Order No. 12. 15 August 1949.

Administrative Order No. 13. 13 August 1949.

Administrative Order No. 16. 12 October 1949.

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\* Provided by Dr. Gonzalo Merino, Director of Plant Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and National Resources, Manila.

## Importation prohibited

1. *Plant materials* of all plants of the genus *Musa*, coconut, sugar cane, rice, pineapple, bamboo, tobacco, citrus varieties commercially known as the Chinese Yellow and Red Kids, maguey, and sisal (Adm. Order No. 3).

2. *Coffee plants or parts* from countries infested with coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes hampei*), namely: Java, Sumatra and other parts of the Dutch East Indies, Malay Peninsula, Brazil, West Indies, Uganda, Congo and other places in Equatorial Africa. Pulped and dried coffee seeds not capable of propagation can be imported directly from Java if they have been dried immediately before shipment, or from other countries accompanied by certificates of inspection stating that the seeds have been heated at 100 degrees C. or fumigated with standard chemicals. Adm. Order No. 5).

3. *Living Animals*, including: insects, birds, crustaceans, bats, mollusks, reptiles, mammals, and other animals not falling within the scope of the term "domestic animals". Such importations should be made under a permit issued in triplicate by the Director of Plant Industry on application to him. They must, however, be free from injurious pests and diseases, etc., and shall be inspected and, if necessary, held under quarantine. (Adm. Order No. 7).

4. *All fruits* from the State of Texas, U.S.A., and Mexico to prevent the introduction into the Philippines of an insect known as the Morelos orange worm or Mexican fruit fly (*Anastrepha ludens*). (Adm. Order No. 8).

5. *Fruits and vegetables or seeds or planting materials* from countries infested with the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*), including Hawaiian Islands, Spain, France, Italy, Sicily, Greece, Malta, Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria, Cape Colony, Natal, British East Africa, Madagascar, Brazil, Argentina, Bermuda Islands, Azores, Madeira Islands, Canary Islands, Cape Verdi Islands, Dahomey, Nigeria, Congo, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, Uganda, Mauritius, Western Australia, New South Wales, Queensland. The fruits and vegetables affected by this prohibition are as follows (Adm. Order No. 9):

Sapodilla (*Achras sapota*)  
Acordia (*Acordia* sp.)  
Sour sop (*Annona muricata*)  
Sugar Palm (*Arenga sacchari-  
fera*)

Breadfruit (*Artocarpus incisa*)  
Carambola (*Averrhoa carambola*)  
Ball kamani (*Calophyllum  
inophyllum*)  
Bell pepper (*Capsicum* sp.)



Papaya (*Carica papaya*)  
 Dwarf papaya (*Carica quercifolia*)  
 Carissa (*Carissa arduina*)  
 Damson plum (*Chrysophyllum oliviforme*)  
 Chinese orange (*Citrus japonica*)  
 Kumquat (*Citrus japonica*)  
 Tangerine (*Citrus nobilis*)  
 Mandarin (*Citrus nobilis*)  
 Lime (*Citrus medica limetta*)  
 Lemon (*Citrus medica limonum*)  
 Grapefruit (*Citrus decumana*)  
 Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*)  
 Orange (*Citrus aurantium*)  
 Sour orange (*Citrus aurantium* var. *amara*)  
 Sapota (*Casimiroa edulis*)  
 Chinese inkberry (*Cestrum* sp.)  
 Star apple (*Chrysophyllum cainito*).  
 Loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*)  
 Brazilian plum or Spanish Cherry (*Eugenia brasiliensis*)  
 Rose apple (*Eugenia jambos*)  
 Surinam cherry (*Eugenia michelli*)  
 French cherry (*Eugenia uniflora*)  
 Fig (*Ficus carica*)  
 Mangosteen (*Garcinia mangostana*)  
 Mangosteen (*Garcinia xanthochymus*)  
 Cultivated cotton (*Gossypium* sp.)  
 Mountain apple (*Jambosa malaccensis*)  
 Palm (*Lantania loddigesii*)  
 Tomato (*Lycopersicum esculentum*)  
 Liches nut (*Litchi chinensis*)

Mango (*Mangifera indica*)  
 Elengi tree (*Mimusops elengi*)  
 Mock orange (*Murraya exotica*)  
 Banana (*Musa* sp.)  
 Noronhia (*Noronhia emarginata*)  
 Ochrosia (*Ochrosia elliptica*)  
 Prickly pear (*Opuntia vulgaris*)  
 Passion vine (*Passiflora coerulea*)  
 Wampi (*Clausena wampi*)  
 Quince (*Cydonia vulgaris*)  
 Persimon (*Diospyrus decandra*)  
 Avocado (*Persea gratissima*)  
 Date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*)  
 Strawberry guava (*Psidium cattleianum*)  
 Sweet red and white lemon guavas (*Psidium guajava*)  
 Common guava (*Psidium guajava pomiferum*)  
 Waiawi (*Psidium guajava pyrifera*)  
 Peach (*Prunus persica*)  
 Nectarines (*Prunus persica* var. *nectarina*)  
 Apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*)  
 Plum (*Prunus* sp.)  
 Pomegranate (*Punica granatum*)  
 Apple (*Pyrus* sp.)  
 Pear (*Pyrus* sp.)  
 Sandalwood (*Santalum freycinetianum*)  
 Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*)  
 Wi (*Spondias dulcis*)  
 Natal plum (*Terminalia chobola*)  
 Tropical almond or winged kamani (*Terminalia catappa*)  
 Destill (*Thevetia nerifolia*)  
 Grape (*Vitis labrusca*)  
 Coffee (*Coffea* sp.)

6. *Cacao and parts thereof* from West Africa to prevent the introduction into the Philippines of a disease known as the swollen shoot virus. (Adm. Order No. 12).

7. *Rubber plants and parts thereof* from Central America to prevent the introduction of a disease known as *Dothidella ulei*. (Adm. Order No. 13).

8. *All fruits* from the State of Victoria, Australia, to prevent the introduction of an insect known as Queensland fruit fly (*Dacus tryoni*). (Adm. Order No. 16).

*Exceptions.* Plant materials which are governed by special quarantine (Administrative) orders may be imported in limited quantities either under permit from the Director of Plant Industry from countries maintaining plant quarantine and inspection service for the purpose of procuring new varieties and propagating stocks, or under quarantine from countries not maintaining quarantine and inspection service, only for experimental purposes. These materials shall be subject to disinfection, fumigation or quarantine as may be required. Such importation must be made through the Port of Manila only. (Adm. Order No. 2, Series 1951).

### **Importation requiring permit or inspection certificate**

1. *Fruits, vegetables, cereals* and other plant products designed for food purposes or properly dried and disinfected or sterilized botanical specimens when free from sand, soil or earth, and when not governed by special quarantine (Administrative) orders, may be imported without permit when accompanied by certificate of inspection. (Adm. Order No. 2, Series 1951).

2. *Plant materials for propagation purposes* not governed by special quarantine (Administrative) orders require both permit and certificate of inspection for their importation.

### **Procedure governing importation**

*Import Permit.* All persons who intend to import plant materials must apply in advance to obtain a permit in quadruplicate from the Director of Plant Industry.

*Notice of Arrival and Shipment.* The permittee should submit, upon the arrival of the plant materials, a notice of arrival in duplicate and a notice of shipment on the prescribed forms.

*Foreign Certificate of Inspection.* Importation of plant materials must be accompanied by certificates of inspection issued by the proper government authority of the country of origin, stating that the materials are free from injurious insects and plant diseases. Where the government maintains a plant quarantine or inspection service, the certificates shall be issued by the chief or director of the service or his duly authorized representatives. In countries not maintaining plant quarantine or inspection service, the certificate must be accomplished by the exporter or shipper concerned, duly subscribed and sworn to by him before a person legally authorized to administer oaths in the country of origin; in this case the certificates must include a statement to the effect that the materials did not originate in a place where injurious insects and plant diseases were prevalent; that they have not been kept or stored in places infested by insects and plant diseases; and that whatever treatment is required by the Director of Plant Industry prior to shipment has been effected.

*Inspection.* All persons who intend to import plant materials must submit to the Bureau of Plant Industry an application for inspection of incoming plants on or before the arrival of such shipment. Such materials upon arrival shall be inspected, and, when they are found to be infested with injurious insects and plant diseases, shall be returned to the point of origin or destroyed.

*Freedom from sand, soil or earth.* All plant materials must be free from sand, or earth, and all plant roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc., must be washed to free them thoroughly from sand, soil or earth; it is provided that sand, soil, or earth may be employed for the packing of bulbs, and corms when it has been sterilized or otherwise safeguarded by methods prescribed by the Bureau of Plant Industry. These conditions must be certified by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin or by the shipper or exporter.

*Packing materials.* All packing materials used shall be subject to approval by the Bureau of Plant Industry and must not previously have been used as packing or otherwise in connection with living plants, and, except for bulbs and corms, must be free from sand, soil, or earth, and must be certified as meeting these conditions.

*Ports of entry.* Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Legaspi, Davao, Jolo, Jose Panganiban, Aparri, San Fernando, Tacloban and Cagayan de Oro.

# POLAND

## Legislation

Decree of 9 October 1934

Decree of 30 October 1934

## Importation restricted

1. *Potato tubers* may be imported only with a health certificate of the phytosanitary service of the country of origin attesting them to be free from *Synchytrium endobioticum*, *Spongospora subterranea*, *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*, *Phthorimaea operculella* and *Heterodera rostochiensis*, and that the land on which they were grown was at least 20 km. distant from any point infected with *Synchytrium endobioticum* and 50 km. from any point at which *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* has been observed.

2. *Trees and shrubs, buds and grafts, ornamental plants and their buds, fresh pome and stone fruits, and fresh vegetables and their parts.* with the exception of seeds of peas, kidney beans, lentil, vetch, broad and horse beans, chick peas and *Pisum arvense*, may be imported only with a health certificate attesting freedom from the following:

*Bacterium tumefaciens*, *Pseudoperonospora humili*, *Didymella applanata*, *Sphaerotheca mors-uvae*, *Pseudomonas hyacinthi*, *Septoria azaleae*, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, *Schizoneura (Eriozoma) lanigera*, *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, *Rhagoletis* spp., *Bruchidae*, virus of hops, *Coccidae* for rooted plants, *Rhizoglyphus* for ornamental plants and nematodes for bulbs of ornamental plants,

and that the products originate from a locality free from *Synchytrium endobioticum* and that the soil accompanying them does not come from a place infected with *Synchytrium endobioticum*.

In the absence of the above certificates from the country of origin, a certificate may be issued in case of necessity by the Polish Plant Protection Station.

# PORTUGAL

## Legislation

Decree No. 22: 389. March 1933.

Decree No. 20: 535. November 1931.

Decree No. 21: 172. April 1932.

Decree-Law No. 36: 665. 1 December 1947 - Special regulations concerning potatoes.

## Importation prohibited

1. *Elms* (*Ulmus* spp.)
2. *Potatoes from America*
3. *Potatoes into the Azores from Madeira.*

## Phytosanitary certificate required

Shipments of living plants or parts thereof including seeds, (except those to which prohibition applies), intended for propagation, must be accompanied by sanitary certificate indicating origin, issued by authorities of the official phytopathological inspection service of the country of origin, declaring the name of exporter, destination, exact nature of the merchandise, marks, volume, and phytosanitary condition and, in particular, with respect to:

1. *Alfalfa*, a declaration of freedom from dodder seeds (*Cuscuta* spp.).

2. *Broad beans* (*Vicia faba*) and *peas* (*Pisum sativum* and *Lathyrus odoratus*), a declaration of freedom from seeds of *Orobanche* spp.

3. *Rooted plants, cuttings, bulbs, tubers, rhizomes* and other parts of plants that have been in contact with soil; a declaration that they were grown in ground free from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) and located at least 5 km. from any focus of that disease.

4. *Rooted pear trees*, cuttings, scions or buds; the declaration same as in (3); also, a declaration that in the region of growth, fire blight (*Bacillus amylovorus*) does not occur.

5. *Rooted chestnut trees* (*Castanea* spp.), cuttings, scions, or buds, in addition to the declaration as in (3), another to the effect that chestnut canker (*Endothia parasitica*) does not occur in the region of growth, and that no planting of chestnut trees attacked by the ink disease (*Phytophthora cambivora*) exists within at least 5 km. of the place of growth.

6. *Grapevines*, cuttings, or scions, in addition to declaration as in (3), one to the effect that the material proceeded from vines free from virus diseases known in France as "Court-noué".

7. *Potatoes, tomatoes, and eggplants* from countries other than America; a declaration that the place of growth is free from potato wart and Colorado potato beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*).

8. *Seed potatoes*. Importation is permitted only from countries which have inspection services recognized by the Ministry of Economics in Portugal and only seed of varieties appearing in the official list of authorized varieties is admitted. Only material duly certified as genuine, pure and vigorous can rank as seed potatoes.

### **Importation specifically restricted**

1. *Living plants or parts thereof* for propagation from extra-European countries. Importation subject to a special authorization of the Direcção Geral dos Serviços Agrícolas.

2. *Fruits* from any country. Importation subject to inspection on arrival especially for foreign scale insects, particularly San José Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).

### **General regulations**

*Packing without soil*. All rooted plants, bulbs, rhizomes, and tubers must be free from soil, and accordingly, if necessary, be packed in sphagnum, moss or peat.

*Inspection*. All shipments of plant materials for propagation are subject to inspection. Seed of plants, except Alfalfa are free from inspection.

*Ports of entry*: Lisbon, Oporto, Ponta Delgada, Horta, Angra do Heroísmo and Funchal. Exceptionally, the entry of plants may be



effected at ports other than those named above on permission of the Director-General of Customs at the request of the Director-General of Agriculture.

*Fumigation.* All plants, and especially apple, orange, olive, and other fruit trees, may be required to be fumigated by the phytopathological inspection service, if the inspectors deem it necessary.

## S W E D E N \*

### Legislation

Potato Importation Order of 1927, amended 1929.

Importation of Plants, Order of 1936.

Royal Proclamation of 13 March 1931, amended 1951.

### Importation of plants restricted

The importation into Sweden of plants and parts of plants of the following categories is permitted only under restricted conditions.

1. *Living plants, scions, budwood and cuttings.* Exceptions: water plants for aquaria.

2. *Flower bulbs, bulbous corms and tubers of flowers.* "

3. *Roots, not edible, not pulverized.* Exceptions: rice roots and roots for medical purposes.

4. *Edible roots.* Exception: chopped and dried roots, manioka and arrowroot.

5. *Fresh vegetables,* with root or other subterranean parts.

The plants and parts of plants mentioned above may be imported under the following conditions:

1. Each consignment is accompanied by two copies of a health certificate, issued by a duly authorized official of the Phytopathological Service of the exporting country not more than 14 days before the despatch of the goods, and two copies of a specified invoice made out to the actual consignee.

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\* Based upon abstracts furnished by Prof. Th. Lindfors, Chief of the Government Plant Protection Institute, Stockholm.

2. Each package or sealed wagon used for the transport is marked as mentioned in the certificate and invoice. The certificate shall state:

- (a) names and addresses of the exporter and of the consignee
- (b) place where the plants were grown;
- (c) means of transport;
- (d) the port of customs in Sweden;
- (e) number and kind of packages;
- (f) distinguishing marks;
- (g) quantity and sort(s) of goods in the consignment;
- (h) that the plants or parts of plants are found to be healthy, particularly in regard to the diseases and pests listed by the R. Swedish Board of Agriculture 1936 (see Appendix);
- (i) that the Colorado beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*) is not known to occur or to have occurred in the place where the plants included in the consignment were grown, nor within a distance of 20 kilometers thereof;
- (j) — only for plants with roots and for subterranean parts of plants — that no outbreak of wart disease of potatoes nor of potato eelworm has occurred in the last ten years in the place where the plants or parts of plants included in the consignment were grown, nor within 5 kilometers thereof.

The certificates and invoices mentioned above shall be forwarded to Statens växtskyddsanstalt (The Swedish Plant Protection Institute) in Stockholm. This institute is authorized to examine and take samples of any consignment and, if unhealthy plants are found, to order disinfection, destruction or re-export of the whole or any part of the consignment.

If plants or parts of plants are not grown in the exporting country the certificate shall assign that they were, when imported from the country where grown, accompanied by a certificate prescribed in the paragraphs (i) and (j) above.

### **Importation of elms prohibited**

The importation into Sweden of plants of the family Ulmaceae and of bark or wood with bark remaining attached of trees belonging to this family is prohibited.

## Importation of potatoes restricted

The importation into Sweden of potatoes is prohibited, unless each consignment is accompanied by two copies of a health certificate issued by a duly authorized official of the Phytopathological Service of the exporting country not more than 14 days prior to the date of shipment. The certificate shall be presented to Statens växtskyddsanstalt (The Swedish Plant Protection Institute) in Stockholm. The potatoes shall be packed in bags, cases, barrels or other containers. Each package or each wagon used for the transport shall be furnished with a label, referring to the certificate, under the seal of the Phytopathological Service. The certificate shall state:

- (a) the number and kind of packages;
- (b) the name and address of the exporter and of the consignee;
- (c) the place where the potatoes were grown;
- (d) that the potatoes were thoroughly inspected by a duly authorized inspector and found by him to be healthy, no evidence of the presence of wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), Colorado beetle (*Doryphora decemlineata*), potato moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*) or potato eelworm (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) having been found in them.
- (e) that wart disease is not known either to exist or to have existed in the last six years in the country where the potatoes were grown, and that Colorado beetle, potato moth and potato eelworm are not known to occur in the place where the potatoes were grown, nor within a distance of 20 km. from that place;
- (f) that the packing material never before was used for potatoes.

## Licence for trees and bushes

For the purpose of avoiding introduction of varieties not fit for Swedish conditions the importation of plants and parts of plants mentioned below is prohibited unless granted through a special licence issued by the Royal Board of Forestry (for forest trees) or the Royal Board of Agriculture (for fruit trees and bushes).

1. Plants, cuttings and seeds of alder, ash, aspen, beech, birch fir, hornbeam, larch, linden, maple, oak, poplar and pine;
2. Trees of apple, pear, plum and cherry; stock plants of the genera *Cydonia*, *Malus*, *Prunus* and *Pyrus*; and bushes of blackberry, raspberry, gooseberry and currant.

## List of diseases and pests

The following plant diseases and pests are considered to be especially dangerous to Swedish plant growth:

<i>Bacillus amylovorus</i> (Burr.) Trev.	<i>Fusarium bulbigenum</i> Cooke and Mass.
<i>Pseudomonas hyacinthi</i> (Wakk.) Sm.	<i>Pestalozzia macrotricha</i> Kleb.
<i>Pseudomonas papulans</i> Rose	<i>Septoria azaleae</i> Vogl.
<i>Pseudomonas tumefaciens</i> Sm. and Towns.	<i>Puccinia chrysanthemi</i> Roze
<i>Phytophthora syringae</i> Kleb.	<i>Peridermium strobil</i> Kleb.
<i>Podosphaera leucotricha</i> (Ell. and Ev.) Salm.	<i>Uropyxis mirabilissima</i> (Peck) Arth.
<i>Sphaerotheca mors-uvae</i> (Schw.) Berk.	<i>Heliethrips</i> sp. on greenhouse plants
<i>Oidium chrysanthemi</i> Rab.	<i>Parthenothrips</i> sp. on greenhouse plants
<i>O. hortensiae</i> Joerst.	<i>Thrips</i> sp. on greenhouse plants
<i>O. begoniae</i> Putt.	<i>Scirtothrips</i> sp. on greenhouse plants
<i>Nectria galligena</i> Bres.	<i>Stephanitis</i> sp. on <i>Rhododendron</i>
<i>Plowrightia morbosa</i> (Schw.) Sacc.	<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i> Westw.
<i>Physalospora cydoniae</i> Arnaud	<i>Eriosoma</i> ( <i>Schizoneura</i> ) <i>lanigerum</i> Hausm.
<i>Venturia pirina</i> Aderh.	<i>Dreyfusia nordmannianae</i> Eckst.
<i>Didymella applanata</i> (Niessl) Sacc.	<i>Dactylophaera vitifolii</i> Shim.
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i> (Stonem.) Spauld. and Schr.	<i>Aspidiotus ostreiformis</i> Curt.
<i>Gnomonia erythrostoma</i> (Pers.) Auersw.	<i>A. perniciosus</i> Comst.
<i>Nummularia discreta</i> (Schw.) Tul.	<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i> L. ( <i>Mytilaspis</i> <i>pomorum</i> )
<i>Sclerotinia bulborum</i> (Wakk.) Rehm.	<i>Pseudococcus</i> sp. on greenhouse plants
<i>Sclerotium tuliparum</i> Kleb.	<i>Orthezia insignis</i> Dougl. on greenhouse plants
<i>S. perniciosum</i> v. Slogt.	<i>Doryphora</i> ( <i>Leptinotarsa</i> ) <i>de-</i> <i>cemlineata</i> Say.
<i>Botrytis tulipae</i> Lind.	<i>Xyleborus dispar</i> F.
<i>B. narcissicola</i> Kleb.	<i>Blastodacna putripipenella</i> Zell.
<i>B. galanthina</i> (Berk. and Br.) Sacc.	<i>Grazilaria azaleella</i> Brants

*Diarthronomyia* (*Cecidomyia*)  
*hypogaea* Lw.  
*Merodon equestris* Fbr.  
*Bryobia praetiosa* Koch.  
*Tarsonemus fragariae* H. Zimm  
*Rhizoglyphus echinopus* Fum.  
 and Rob.  
*Eriophyes avellanae* Nal.

*E. ribis* Nal.  
*E. vitis* Nal.  
*Aphelenchus fragariae* Ritz. Bos  
*A. olesistus* Ritz. Bos  
*A. Ritzema-Bosi* Schwartz  
*Anguillulina* (*Tylenchus*) *dipsaci*  
 Kuehn

## TURKEY

### Legislation

Law No. 2906, 29 January 1936.  
 Decree of 23 November 1925.  
 Law of 12 January 1925.  
 Decree of 12 January 1927.  
 Circular No. 1383, 25 November 1926.

### Importation prohibited

1. *Cotton*, including cotton bolls, seeds, lint with or without seeds, plants and parts thereof. Disinfected cottonseed may be imported by the Ministry of Agriculture for experimental or breeding purposes. This prohibition does not apply to prepared cotton for medical purposes.

2. *Grapevines* into nonphylloxerated regions of Turkey, including grapevine stocks and roots, fresh or dry, all parts of vines, shoots, cuttings, leaves, grapes with leaves; props or supports previously used for grapevines; containers previously used for the transportation of grapes; eggs and larvae of phylloxera; soil, and ordinary or vegetable fertilizers. The prohibition does not apply to fresh or dried grapes. The products named above may be imported into phylloxerated regions.

3. *Clover seeds*.
4. *Diseased wheat*.
5. *White pepper*.

## Importation restricted

*Potatoes.* Shipments of potatoes must be accompanied by a certificate indicating origin, attesting freedom from potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), and visaed by the Turkish Embassy or Consulate. Importation must be made through the ports of Istanbul, Ismir, Samsun, Trabzon, Mersin, and through the frontier customs of Uzunköprü and Karaagach. The imported potatoes are subjected to inspection on arrival.

## General regulations

*Freedom from diseases and insects.* All kinds of plants and their parts, including fresh or dried fruits, imported into Turkey from foreign countries must be free from diseases and injurious insects, including spores, eggs, and worms.

*Phytosanitary certificate required.* All shipments of plant materials must be accompanied by certificates indicating origin and phytosanitary conditions issued by the institutions in the exporting countries whose authority is recognized by the Turkish Government.

*Ports of entry.* All plant materials with the certificates mentioned above may be imported through frontier or maritime custom houses authorized by the Council of Ministers on the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture.

*Inspection on arrival.* All kinds of plants and parts thereof arriving at the custom houses shall be inspected by the Plant Control and Clearing Assembly at the customs houses. If diseases or injurious insects are found in the shipment or the certificates accompanied are not in conformity with the regulations, the consignee will be notified to reship those materials out of the country within 15 days or to destroy those materials after that period.

*Proclaimed plant diseases and injurious insects.* A list of plant diseases and injurious insects which are considered dangerous in Turkey and the entry of which is prohibited, was published in Law No. 2906.



## UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA \*

### Legislation

Agricultural Pests Act (Act No. 11 of 1911, as amended)

Proclamations.

Government Notices.

Special Press Service.

### Importation prohibited

A. The introduction of the following plants is prohibited from overseas and from the following territories in Africa: (1) the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa; (2) Portuguese East Africa; (3) any state or territory north of the Zambesi, excluding Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Belgian Congo. (Act. No. 11; Proclamation No. 201, 1937).

1. *Eucalyptus*, *Acacia*, or *coniferous plants*. (Act No. 11)

2. *Peach stones*. (Act No. 11)

3. *Arctium* spp., seeds and flowering or seed heads. (Proclamation No. 151, 1937).

4. Fresh stone fruits, viz.: apricots, plums, peaches, nectarines and cherries. (Proclamation No. 151, 1937).

5. *Opuntia* spp. (Proclamation No. 151, 1937).

6. *Lucerne (Alfalfa) hay*, whether fresh or dried. (Proclamation No. 151, 1937).

7. *Any plant packed in soil*, except special rooting compost. (Proclamation No. 286, 1936).

8. *Rooted sugarcane plants*. (Govt. Notice No. 1793, 1936).

9. *Bees* or their larvae or eggs, *honey*, used *bee-hives*, accessories or appliances, or anything which has been used to contain or manipulate bees, honey or bees-wax, from countries or territories mentioned above but including Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Belgian Congo and excluding the District of Lourenço Marques. (Act No. 11; Proclamation No. 125, 1916).

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\* Reviewed by Dr. T. J. Naudé, Chief, Division of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Pretoria.

B. The introduction of the following materials from certain countries is prohibited. (Proclamation No. 286, 1936).

1. *Any apples, pears, quinces or loquats* from Japan, China, Korea or East Siberia. (Proclamation No. 286; 1936; No. 161, 1947).

2. *Castanea* spp. plants or seeds from North America or any other country where the chestnut blight disease (*Endothia parasitica*) exists. (Proclamation No. 286, 1936).

3. *Ulmus and Zelkova* spp. plant, seed, log or unmanufactured timber or any dead portion or product on which bark is present, from the United States of America, the continent of Europe, or any other country where the Dutch elm disease (*Ceratostomella ulmi*) exists. (Proclamation No. 116, 1945).

4. *Citrus trees* from any place, excluding Southern Rhodesia or the Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. (Proclamation No. 161, 1947).

5. *Lucerne* (alfalfa), seeds or plants from any place excluding Southern Rhodesia, or the Protectorates of Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland. (Proclamation No. 161, 1947).

6. *Citrus fruits* from the Districts of Beira, Buzi, Neves Ferreira and Cheringoma in the territory administered by the Companhia de Moçambique. (Proclamation No. 202, 1937).

### **Importation conditionally prohibited**

Importation of the following plants, from overseas and from the following territories in Africa: (1) the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa; (2) Portuguese East Africa; (3) any State or territory north of the Zambesi excluding Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Belgian Congo, is prohibited unless the introduction is supervised by an officer under such precaution as the Department of Agriculture may in each case prescribe, and a written permit has been obtained from the Department of Agriculture in accordance with the conditions attached to the permit. (Act No. 11)

1. *Cotton seeds.*
2. *Grape vines or other plants of the family Vitaceae.*
3. *Rubber plants.*
4. *Sugar canes.*
5. *Tea plants.*

## Importation requiring permit

A. The following plants may be imported only under written permit from the Department of Agriculture from overseas and from the following territories in Africa: (1) the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa (except citrus fruits); (2) Portuguese East Africa (except maize and barley from the territory administered by the Companhia de Mocambique); (3) any state or territory north of the Zambesi, excluding Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo. (Act No. 11; Proclamation 201, 1937).

1. *Any plants*, including any tree, shrub or vegetation, and the fruits, leaves, cuttings, bark or any live portion thereof. Seeds, unless specially mentioned, and the products mentioned under "importation unrestricted" are excluded. (Act No. 11).

2. *Seeds of maize/ barley, cotton, lucerne (Medicago sativa), tomato, oaks (Quercus spp.), chestnuts (Castanea spp.), elms (Ulmus spp.), tea (Camellia thea).* (Proclamation No. 282, 1936)

3. *Unmanufactured cotton*, including linters and all kinds of unspun cotton waste. (Govt. Notice No. 1445, 1947).

4. *Unmanufactured broomcorn* derived from *Sorghum* whether fresh or dry, and any broom or brush or other article made in whole or in part from *Sorghum*. Such broomcorn, broom, brush or other articles should be treated against insect infestation to the satisfaction of the Department of Agriculture. (Proclamation No. 286, 1936; No. 161, 1947)

5. *Unmanufactured and leaf tobacco.* (Govt. Notice No. 1445, 1947)

6. *Unmanufactured cork* derived from the cork oak tree. (Govt. Notice No. 1445, 1947)

7. *Ulmus* or *Zelkova*, any dead portion or product of any species, on which bark is present, or any log or unmanufactured timber of the species aforesaid, from countries other than those from which importation is prohibited. (Proclamation No. 117, 1945)

8. *Citrus*, fruit and peel of any variety, whether fresh or dried, but excluding candied citrus peel. (Govt. Notice No. 2526, 1946)

9. *Sunflower seed.* (Proclamation 89, 1950)

10. *Exotic animals* including any species of the following classes: Nematoda, Mollusca, Crustacea, Myriapoda, Insecta, Arachnida, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia. (Proclamation No. 115, 1937)

B. The introduction of the following plants from the states exempted in the above paragraphs requires a written permit from the Department of Agriculture. (Proclamation No. 201, 1937)

1. *Maize and barley seeds* from Belgian Congo (Proclamation No. 201, 1937)

2. *Any living plants* from Belgian Congo, Nyasaland or Northern Rhodesia. (Proclamation No. 201, 1937)

3. *Cotton*, including cotton seed, unmanufactured cotton lint, and all kinds of unspun cotton waste, but excluding purified cotton wool and cotton batting, from Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, or Southern Rhodesia. (Proclamation No. 201, 1937)

4. *Unmanufactured leaf tobacco*, from Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia or Southern Rhodesia. (Proclamation No. 201, 1937).

5. *Exotic animals* from Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia. (Proclamation No. 115, 1937)

### Importation specifically restricted

1. *Tea (Camellia thea)*, any plants or seeds from India, Japan, Formosa, or any other country where the "blister blight" disease (*Exobasidium vexans*) exists. Requiring a certificate from the Department of Agriculture, the Indian Tea Association, or other official institution in the country of origin stating that the said disease has not occurred within 10 miles of the place where the seed or plant was produced. (Proclamation No. 286, 1936)

2. *Tomato seed* from Germany, Italy, North America or any other country where the disease known as "bacterial canker" (*Aplanobacter michiganense*) exists. Requiring a certificate from the Department of Agriculture, or other official institution in the country of origin, stating that the seed was produced by plants officially inspected in the field and found to be free from the said disease, or that the seed was produced in an area where the said disease does not occur. (Proclamations No. 286, 1936 and No. 87, 1941).

3. *Rose plant* from North America, Australia, or any other country where a virus disease of roses is known to occur. Requiring an official certificate from the country of origin, stating that no virus disease affecting roses is known to occur on the premises where it was grown. (Proclamation No. 286, 1936)

4. *Citrus fruits* from the territory administered by the Companhia de Moçambique outside the prohibited areas or from Provincia do Sul do Save in Portuguese East Africa. Requiring a certificate issued by the Department of Agriculture, Beira or Lourenço Marques, stating the name and address of the grower, the name of the farm or property on which the citrus fruit was produced and the district in which such farm or property is situated. (Proclamations No. 202, 1937; No. 27, 1940).

5. *Pome fruit trees*, including ornamental species of *Malus*, *Pyrus*, and *Cydonia* from overseas and from the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa, Portuguese East Africa or any territory or State in Africa north of the Zambesi, excluding Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland and Belgian Congo. Require permit and also an official certificate from the country of origin, stating the disease known as "fire blight" (*Bacillus amylovorus*) does not occur on the premises where the plants were grown. (Proclamation No. 286, 1936)

6. *Unmanufactured or leaf tobacco* from overseas and from the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa, Portuguese East Africa or any state or territory north of the Zambesi including Belgian Congo, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia. Requiring an official certificate stating that the tobacco has been inspected and is free from infestation by *Ephestia elatella*. Exemption from this restriction may be given at the discretion of the Department of Agriculture. (Proclamation No. 286, 1936).

7. *Potatoes*, from overseas, or from Portuguese East Africa, the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa or any of the states and territories in Africa north of the Zambesi, except Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Belgian Congo. Subject to inspection on arrival. The consignment may be sorted or rejected. Shipments must be accompanied by a statement on oath from the consignor declaring the country of origin and locality, and a certificate from the Department of Agriculture, or some official institution, certifying that at a date not more than 30 days before shipment, the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has not been known to exist within 5 miles of the place where the potatoes were grown, or that for 9 months prior to the date of arrival the disease has not been known to exist in the locality where the potatoes were grown. (Proclamation No. 286, 1936).

8. *Vegetable seeds* from any source. Require a permit issued by the Chief, Division of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Pretoria. (Govt. Notice No. 458, 1945).

9. *Ergot*, including all species of the fungous genus *Claviceps* in any viable form and plant material infected by *Claviceps*. The introduction into or the removal from one place to another within the Union is prohibited except with the written permission of a duly authorized officer of the Department of Agriculture. (Proclamation No. 80, 1952).

10. *Timber or wood with bark* from any source. Introduction should be specially authorized in writing by the Secretary of Agriculture and Forestry under conditions determined by him. (Special Press Service No. 199, 1942).

11. *Bees wax* and foundation comb. Import permit is required. The shipment is subject to inspection on arrival and must be accompanied by consignor's sworn statement that the bees wax has been heated to 212° F. for 30 minutes. (Govt. Notice No. 1793, 1936).

### **Importation unrestricted**

1. *Candied citrus peel*.
2. *Fruits* (except citrus fruits), *bulbs*, and *tubers* not for propagation.
3. *Vegetables*.
4. *All plant products* not restricted or prohibited.

### **General regulations**

#### *Definitions*

"Exotic animal" shall mean any animal (other than man) and any bird, reptile, insect, or other member of the animal kingdom which is not indigenous or native to South Africa and shall include the eggs of any such animal, bird, reptile, insect, or member, but shall not include stock as defined in the law for the time being in force in the Union relating to diseases of stock.

"Honey" shall include both honey in combs and extracted honey and shall further include any preparation consisting partly of honey, if the Minister by notice in the Gazette apply the definition thereto by reason of the likelihood of such a preparation conveying bee disease. By later notices, the definition is made to include jam sweetened with honey, syrup, malt, medicine, and substances or fluids mixed with honey, and mead and other beverages prepared from or containing honey.



"Plant" shall mean any tree, shrub, or vegetation, and the fruit, leaves, cuttings, or bark thereof, and shall include any live portion of a plant, whether severed or attached, and any dead portion or any product of a plant which by proclamation under this Act or any amendment thereof has been included in this definition, but shall not include any seed unless the seed has been specially mentioned in this Act or has been by proclamation under this Act included in the definition of plant. By later proclamations the following are included:

- (a) The seeds of maize, barley, cotton, lucerne (*Medicago sativa*), tomato, oaks (*Quercus* spp.), chestnuts (*Castanea* spp.), elms (*Ulmus* spp.), tea (*Camellia thea*).
- (b) The seeds and the flowering or seed heads of all species of *Arctium*.
- (c) Unmanufactured cotton, including linters and all kinds of unspun cotton/waste.
- (d) Unmanufactured broomcorn derived from *Sorghum* whether fresh or dry, and any broom or brush or other article made in whole or in part from *Sorghum*.
- (e) Unmanufactured and leaf tobacco.
- (f) Unmanufactured cork derived from the cork oak tree.
- (g) Lucerne hay, whether fresh or dried.
- (h) The peel of citrus fruit of any variety, whether fresh or dried.
- (i) Any dead portion or product of any of the species of *Ulmus* or *Zelkova* on which bark is present, or any log or unmanufactured timber of the species aforesaid.
- (j) Any seed or dead portion (inclusive of the wood, leaves, stalks and skins but excluding grape juice and wine) of a grape vine, Virginian creeper, *Ampelopsis* or any other plant of the family Vitaceae.
- (k) Sunflower seed.

(Importation of the above-mentioned plants either is prohibited or requires a permit).

*Issue of permits.* An application for a permit to introduce any plant into the Union shall be in writing and shall contain the following particulars: (a) the full name, residence and the postal address of the applicant; (b) the name and address of the person from whom it is proposed to obtain the plants; (c) the botanical names, or the generally accepted popular names, and the varietal names of the plants and the

number of each variety which it is desired to introduce; (d) the mode of consignment, whether by post or otherwise, and if not by post, the port of entry through which the plants are to be introduced; (e) the exact locality where it is proposed to grow the plants and whether or not it is intended to propagate from them; (f) any other particulars which the Department may require.

*Ports of entry.* Introduction of plants is prohibited otherwise than by post or through the following ports: Capetown, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Nelspruit and Upington; also Simonstown, Mossel Bay and Port Nolloth for fruits, potatoes and onions only.

*Inspection and treatments.* Any plant introduced into the Union, together with the covering or packing materials, may be subject to inspection on arrival, and may be disinfected or otherwise treated as prescribed by the Department of Agriculture. If the treatment is not carried out or is insufficient in eradicating the pests, the plants together with packing materials may be destroyed.

## UNITED KINGDOM

### Legislation \*

Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877-1927.

Importation of Plants Orders, 1947 and 1949.

Importation of Forest Trees (Prohibition) Order of 1949.

Importation of Raw Cherries Order. (This order is issued annually.

The restriction may vary from year to year).

Bulb Diseases (Isles of Scilly) Orders of 1923 and 1924.

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\* England and Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland issue orders separately, but the regulations are similar to each other except that Scotland and Northern Ireland have restrictions on the importation of chrysanthemum plants while England and Wales have not such a restriction, and Northern Ireland prohibits the importation of elm trees (*Ulmus*), while England, Wales and Scotland have not such a restriction.

Reviewed by Mr. W. C. Moore, Director, Plant Pathology Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries, Harpenden.

## Importation prohibited

1. *Potatoes* grown in the United States, Canada, and European France. Trans-shipment is also prohibited except under and in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

2. *Sugar beet or mangold* (*Beta vulgaris*), any plant except the seeds thereof. Importation is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

3. *Chestnut trees* (*Castanea*) and *coniferous trees*, including the following genera of the Order Pinaceae: *Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea*, *Pinus*, *Pseudotsuga*, *Sequoia*, *Thuja*, and *Tsuga*. Importation for instructional, scientific and similar purposes may be permitted under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or an Inspector.

4. *Poplar trees* (*Populus*). Importation is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of the licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, or an Inspector. (Licences for poplars can be issued for wider purposes than instructional and scientific).

## Importation prohibited or restricted

*Raw Cherries* grown in European countries. Under an annual Order, importation is prohibited or restricted during periods specified between May and September each year.

## Importation restricted

1. *All living plants and parts thereof* (except seeds) for planting and *potatoes*, other than those to which the prohibition applies. Each consignment should be accompanied by two copies of a certificate of an authorized official of the Phytopathological Service of the country of origin, in the prescribed form, certifying that the plants have been thoroughly examined and no evidence found of the presence of any insect, fungus or pest destructive to crops, and (except for consignments consisting wholly of potatoes) stating that the consignment does not contain any plants of the genera *Castanea* and *Populus*, conifers specified in the prohibition order, and sugar beet or mangold.

In the case of consignments of potatoes the certificate should have an additional clause, certifying that wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*) has not occurred at any time on the farm or holding on which the potatoes were grown, nor within two kilometers thereof.

In the case of such plants (other than bulbs, corms, tubers or rhizomes) and potatoes grown in any European country, the United States, or Canada, the certificate required should include a statement in the prescribed form, certifying that during the 12 months preceding the date of this certificate there has been no outbreak of the Colorado Beetle in the country of origin within a distance of 50 kilometers from the place where the plants in the consignment were grown. (See Appendix regarding use of alternative certificate to Colorado Beetle certificate).

2. *Raw vegetables and cider apples* from European countries, the United States, or Canada. Importation is prohibited between April 1 and October 15 unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate in the prescribed form of an authorized official of the Phytopathological Service of the country of origin, certifying that during the 12 months preceding the date of this certificate there has been no outbreak of the Colorado Beetle in the country within a distance of 50 kilometers from the place where such vegetables or cider apples in the consignment were grown. (See Appendix regarding use of alternative certificate to Colorado Beetle certificate).

3. *Raw vegetables and cider apples* from countries other than European countries, the United States, or Canada. Importation is prohibited between April 1 and October 15 unless each consignment is accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by a competent authority of the country of origin.

4. *Any raw apples grown in the United States*. Importation is prohibited between July 7 and November 15 unless each consignment is accompanied by a Grade Certificate in the prescribed form from a Federal inspector.

5. *Chrysanthemum plants* into Scotland and Northern Ireland. For the prevention of the introduction of the Chrysanthemum midge (*Diarthronomyia chrysanthemi*), the importation into Scotland or Northern Ireland of every chrysanthemum plant, except the seeds thereof, from any country outside, is prohibited except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture or by an Inspector.

6. *Daffodil and Narcissus bulbs* into Isles of Scilly. In case of bulbs grown in England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland or the Channel Islands, importation must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an authorized official of the Department of Agriculture that he has examined the bulbs, and found them to be clean and free from disease. In the case of bulbs grown in any other country, each consignment should be accompanied by a certificate of inspection or a declaration that the bulbs have been immersed for a period of 3 hours in water at 110° F. not more than 3 months prior to the date of shipment.

## General regulations

*Certificates.* Certificates in respect of all plants and potatoes must be issued in triplicate. The original should be sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, S.W.1., by post by the exporter before the consignment is dispatched; the two copy certificates should accompany the consignment. In the case of vegetables other than potatoes, only one phytopathological certificate is required. This certificate should accompany the consignment.

*Inspection and treatments.* All shipments of plant material are subject to re-inspection on arrival at a port of Great Britain. When a consignment or part of a consignment is found to be unhealthy, the Inspector will notify the importer to carry out disinfection or any other treatment as specified, or to destroy or re-export the whole or any part of the consignment.

*Licences.* Notwithstanding any provisions of the Importation of Plants Orders, any plants, potatoes, raw apples, or raw vegetables may be landed under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by an Inspector.

*Potatoes.\*\** The movement of seed potatoes between certain areas in Great Britain is restricted and only the planting of seed of an officially-approved standard is permitted in certain districts (these requirements have in recent years been relaxed under the terms of a General Licence issued annually). The planting of imported seed is also prohibited except in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

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\*\* These provisions are laid down by the Wart Disease of Potatoes Orders which are distinct from the Import Regulations.

*Application of Orders.* Save for the restrictions applied to elm trees, chrysanthemum plants, daffodil and narcissus bulbs, and potatoes, there is no restriction or prohibition on the movement of any plant, raw vegetables (other than potatoes) or raw apples grown in England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, among these areas.

## Appendix

General Licences have been issued by the appropriate Departments in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland under the respective Importation of Plants Orders of 1947, the effect of which is to authorize the use of an alternative certificate to the Colorado Beetle certificate in the case of the importation from all European countries, the U. S. A. and Canada of certain plants and vegetables between certain dates in the year.

The alternative certificate is one given by a duly authorized Officer of the country in which the plants or vegetables were grown, to the effect that he has examined the plants or vegetables and found them to be of the species or kind stated, and the conditions prescribed in the General licence have been complied with.

The provisions of the respective Importation of Plants Orders of 1947 as to health certificates for imported plants and as to the prohibition of certain kinds of plants and plant produce remain otherwise unaltered.

The above-mentioned alternative certificate now applies to the following plants and vegetables between the dates shown:

### A. Through the year.

#### (i) Plants.

Acacia (excepting hardy species)	Ardisia
Acalypha	Aristolochia (excepting hardy species)
Aglaonema	Asparagus (excepting hardy species)
Allamanda	Aspidistra
Alocasia	Aucuba crotonifolia
Anthurium	Azalea indica
Aphelandra	Azalea legantissima
Araceae (excepting hardy species)	Bay Trees
Aralia (excepting hardy species)	Begonia (excepting hardy species)
Araucaria (excepting hardy species)	



Beloperone	Fuchsia (excepting hardy species)
Bertolonia	Gardenia
Boronia	Gerbera
Bougainvillea	Haemanthus
Bromeliads	Hedychium
Cacti and succulent plants	Hibiscus (excepting hardy species)
Calceolaria (excepting hardy species)	Hoya
Calladium (excepting hardy species)	Hydrangea
Camellia japonica	Ixora
Carnations (excepting outdoor grown carnations)	Jasminum (excepting hardy species)
Cineraria (excepting hardy species)	Kennedya
Cissus	Lamprococcus (excepting hardy species)
Citrus	Leptospermum
Clerodendron	Maranta
Clivia	Medinilla
Coccoloba	Metrosideros
Columnnea	Monstera deliciosa (= Philodendron pertusum)
Crassula	Musa
Croton	Nepenthes
Cryptanthus	Nephthytis
Curmeria	Nerium
Cyclamen (excepting hardy species)	Ophiopogon (excepting hardy species)
Dichorisandra	Orchids
Dieffenbachia	Palms
Dracaena	Pandanaceae
Erica (excepting hardy species)	Pavonia
Eugenia	Pelargonium
Euonymus europaeus	Peperomia
Euphorbia (excepting hardy species)	Philodendron
Eurya	Leea
Ferns (excepting hardy ferns)	Phormium (excepting hardy species)
Ficus (excepting Ficus Carica)	Phyllotaenium
Fittonia	Plumbago (excepting hardy species)
Fourcroya (= Furcraea)	
Franciscea (Brunfelsia)	

Poinsettia	Stephanotis
Pothos	Strelitzia
Primula	Syngonium
Rhopala (= Roupala)	Thunbergia
Sansevieria	Vanilla
Schismatogollotis	Veronica diosmaefolia
Sonerila	Water Lilies
Spathiphyllum	Xanthosoma

(ii) *Buds and Grafts.*

Buds of Roses

Grafts of Apples, Pears and Rhododendrons.

B. *Between 16th October in any year and 31st March in the following year, inclusive.*

Any trees, shrubs or plants with bare or balled roots, and cuttings or grafts.

All other plants not included under A (i) and (ii) or B which are imported from any European country, the U. S. A. or Canada must be accompanied by a Colorado Beetle certificate; an exception is that no Colorado Beetle certificate is required at any time for imported flower bulbs, corms, tubers and rhizomes.

C. *Between 1st April and 15th October inclusive in any year.*

*Raw Vegetables*

Root vegetables (excluding potatoes) free from foliage	Green Peas
Asparagus	Onions and Shallots
Aubergines	Pimentos
Green Beans	Tomatoes
	Witloof Chicory

No Colorado Beetle certificate is required to accompany imported vegetables, other than potatoes, during the period 16th October to 31st March; and mushrooms, cucumbers, marrows and pumpkins may be imported at any time without either health certificate or Colorado Beetle certificate.

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA \*

### Legislation

The Plant Quarantine Act, Aug. 20, 1912, as amended.

Quarantine No. 8, Cottonseed and Cottonseed Hulls, Nov. 11, 1944.

Quarantine No. 12, Avocado Seeds, Feb. 27, 1914.

Quarantine No. 15, Sugarcane, Oct. 1, 1934.

Quarantine No. 19, Citrus Nursery Stock, Sept. 15, 1947.

Quarantine No. 24, Corn and Related Plants, July 1, 1916, as amended. (See also Quar. No. 41).

Quarantine No. 28, Citrus Fruit and Peel, Oct. 25, 1947, as amended Dec. 16, 1949.

Quarantine No. 29, Sweetpotato and Yam, January 1, 1918.

Quarantine No. 34, Bamboo, October 1, 1918.

Quarantine No. 37, Nursery Stock, Plants, and Seeds, Sept. 1, 1948.  
Revised Apr. 15, 1949, May 15, 1950, and Dec. 5, 1950.

Quarantine No. 41, Corn and Related Plants, March 1, 1933, as amended. (See also Quar. No. 24).

Quarantine No. 55, Rice, Nov. 23, 1933, as amended.

Quarantine No. 56, Fruits and Vegetables, Dec. 1, 1936, as amended and modified.

Quarantine No. 59, Wheat, Feb. 1, 1926.

Quarantine No. 69, Packing Materials, July 1, 1933, as amended.

Quarantine No. 70, Elm and Related Plants, Oct. 31, 1947.

Quarantine No. 73, Coffee, April 1, 1940.

Quarantine No. 74, and B.E.P.Q. 563, Cut Flowers, Aug. 1, 1947.

Plant Safeguard Regulations, Dec. 1, 1932, as amended Oct. 1, 1949 and June 1, 1950.

Regulations Governing the Importation of Potatoes into the United States, Dec. 22, 1913, as amended.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton and Cotton Wrappings into the United States, Aug. 1, 1945, as modified.

Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cottonseed Cake, Meal, and Other Cottonseed Products into the United States, June 23, 1917.

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\* Provided by Mr. R. G. Oakley, Supervisor, Export Certification, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Hoboken, New Jersey.

An Act to Prohibit Importation or Interstate Transportation of Insect Pests and the Use of United States Mails for that Purpose, effective March 3, 1905.

Regulations Governing Sanitary Export Certification, May 29, 1945.

## Importation prohibited

- A. *Prohibited by Quarantine 37* (Seeds not prohibited unless so indicated).

*Abies* spp., from all foreign countries except Canada.

*Acacia* spp., from Australia and Oceania.

*Acer* spp., from Japan, Bulgaria, England, France, and Germany.

*Aesculus* spp., from Czechoslovakia, England, and Germany.

*Aleurites* spp., from China and Brazil.

*Althaea* spp., from India and Africa.

*Anemone* spp., from Germany.

*Berberis* spp., excluding species known to be immune or resistant to stem rust (*Puccinia graminis*), from all foreign countries.

*Berberis* spp., from all foreign countries when destined to eradication states protected by Domestic Quarantine No. 38.

*Berberis* spp., seed, from all foreign countries.

*Castanea* spp. and *Castanopsis* spp., from all foreign countries when destined to California, Idaho, Oregon, or Washington.

*Cedrus* spp., from Europe.

*Citrus* spp., seeds from all foreign countries destined for entry to Florida.

*Corylus* spp., from Canadian provinces east of Manitoba, when destined to California, Oregon, or Washington.

*Cytisus* spp., from Bulgaria, England, and Germany.

*Daphne* spp., from New Zealand.

*Datura* spp., from India and England.

*Dianthus* spp., from England.

*Eucalyptus* spp., from Argentina, Ceylon, Europe, and Uruguay.

*Euonymus* spp., from Germany.

*Fraxinus* spp., from Europe.

*Fruit and nut stocks*, other than those specifically provided for, including seedlings, but excluding stocks imported for vegetative propagation of the stocks themselves, from 'all foreign countries except Canada.

*Gladiolus* spp., from Africa.

*Gossypium* spp., from all foreign countries (For seeds see Importation prohibited by other Quarantines).  
*Hibiscus* spp., from India, Trinidad, and Sudan and Nigeria, Africa.  
*Hydrangea* spp., from Germany.  
*Ilex* spp., from England and France.  
*Jasminum* spp., from Belgium, England, and Germany.  
*Juniperus* spp., from Finland and Romania.  
*Laburnum* spp., from Bulgaria, England and Germany.  
*Larix* spp., from Europe.  
*Ligustrum* spp., from Germany.  
*Mahoberberis* spp. and *Mahonia* spp., excluding species known to be resistant to black-stem rust, from all foreign countries. Same as for *Berberis* spp.  
*Mahoberberis* spp. and *Mahonia* spp., seeds, from all foreign countries.  
*Malus* spp., from China, Europe, Japan, Korea, and Manchuria, except clonal understock for vegetative propagation of the stocks themselves.  
*Malus* spp., from South Africa.  
*Mangifera* spp. seeds, from all foreign countries except those in Western Hemisphere.  
*Morus* spp., from China and Japan.  
*Nicotiana* spp., from Australia and British Isles.  
*Pelargonium* spp., except stem cuttings, from all foreign countries except Canada.  
*Picea* spp., from Europe, Japan, and Siberia.  
*Pinus* spp. (2 or 3-leaved), from Europe and Japan.  
*Pinus* spp. (5-leaved), from all foreign countries when destined to Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and specified areas of California.  
*Populus* spp., from Europe.  
*Primula* spp., from Australia and British Isles. Entry from approved sources other than Canada must be individually arranged for.  
*Prunus* spp., including clones, from Germany and Switzerland.  
*Prunus* spp., exclusive of clonal understock from Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand; also from all foreign countries except Canada when destined to California.

*Pseudotsuga* spp., from Europe.

*Pyrus* spp., except clonal understocks, from Europe, Japan, China, Korea, Manchuria, and South Africa.

*Quercus* spp., from Japan.

*Ribes nigrum*, from British Isles and New Zealand.

*Ribes nigrum*, both plants and seeds, from all foreign countries when destined to the District of Columbia and states protected by Domestic Plant Quarantine No. 63.

*Rosa* spp., from Australia, Italy, and New Zealand.

*Salix* spp., from England and Netherlands.

*Seeds* in pulp, if the pulp is of a character which will support living larvae other than those of stored product pests.

*Sorbus* spp., from Germany, China, Japan, Southeastern Asia, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand).

*Vitis* spp., from Europe.

*Wisteria*, from Australia.

B. BY OTHER QUARANTINES (Unless otherwise mentioned, the prohibition extends to shipments from all foreign countries and localities destined to continental United States and to Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico).

1. *Avocado* (alligator pears) seeds from Mexico and the countries of Central America. Quar. No. 12 (From other countries, entry governed by Quar. No. 37).

2. *Bamboo*, including seeds, plants, or cuttings thereof, capable of propagation, of the tribe Bambuseae. The prohibition does not apply to bamboo timber, articles manufactured from bamboo, or bamboo shoots, cooked or otherwise preserved. Quar. No. 34.

3. *Citrus fruits* (Quar. No. 28) (This does not apply to Alaska).

(a) All fruits and peel of all genera, species, and varieties of the subfamilies of Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Toddalioidae of the family Rutaceae from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Burma, Ceylon, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia and Tasmania), Japan (including islands adjacent to Japan), Mauritius, and Seychelles.

(b) Fruits and peel of all genera, species and varieties of the following from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

*Citrus aurantifolia* (Christm) Swingle.

*C. aurantium* L.

*C. histrix* D. C.



*C. Limon* (L.) Burm. f  
*C. paradisi* Macf.  
*C. reticulata* Blanco.  
*C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck.  
*Fortunella margarita* (Lour) Swingle.

In addition fruits and peel of *Citrus medica* are prohibited from Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

4. *Citrus nursery stock*, including plants or any plant part, except fruit and seeds, of the subfamilies Aurantioideae, Rutoideae, and Todalioidae of the family Rutaceae.

5. *Citrus seed*, see under "Importation Prohibited" for Quar. 37.

6. *Coffee* into Puerto Rico, including unroasted seeds or beans, coffee fruits or berries and coffee plants and leaves, except that entry under permit is authorized of samples of unroasted seeds or beans. Quar. No. 73.

7. *Maize (corn) and related plants.*

(a) Maize (corn) and related plants, including seeds and all other portions of plants of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays*), Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoea*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, in the raw or unmanufactured state, from south-eastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa and Japan and adjacent islands, except that shelled corn is enterable under permit. Quar. No. 24.

(b) Maize (corn) and related plants, except as shown in 7 (a) and in Section III. The stalk and all other parts, in the raw or unmanufactured state of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays*), broomcorn (*Andropogon sorghum* var. *technicus*), sweet sorghum and grain sorghum (*Andropogon sorghum*), Sudan grass (*Andropogon sorghum sudanensis*), Johnson grass (*Andropogon halepensis*), sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*), including Japanese varieties, pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*), napier grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), Teosinte (*Euchlaena luxurians*), and Job's tears (*Coix*). Quar. No. 41.

8. Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls from all foreign countries and localities except as indicated in Section dealing with material enterable under permit, Quar. 8.

9. *Elm and related plants* of the family Ulmaceae from Europe, the Dominion of Canada, and other areas north of the United States.

including seeds, leaves and plants; cuttings; logs; lumber, timber and veneer if bark is present; and containers and articles of wood of such plants if not free from bark, except as indicated in Section dealing with material enterable under permit, Quar. 70.

10. *Fruits and vegetables.* Except as covered by special quarantines fruits and vegetables from all foreign countries and localities, other than Canada, including Newfoundland, except as indicated in Section dealing with material enterable under permit, Quar. 56.

11. *Insects.* Living stages of insects prohibited entry unless specifically authorized under permits issued for the purpose.

12. *Packing materials* from all foreign countries, used in connection with shipments, other than shipments of plant materials, offered for entry into the United States, including the following:

(a) Rice straw, hulls and chaff.

(b) Corn and allied plants (maize, sorghum, broomcorn, Sudan grass, napier grass, Job's tears, Teosinte, *Polytoca*, *Sclerachne*, *Chionachne*); all parts, except from Mexico and the countries of Central America, the West Indies and South America.

(c) Cotton and cotton products (lint, waste, seed cotton, cottonseed and cottonseed hulls).

(d) Sugarcane, all parts of the plant including bagasse.

(e) Bamboo, leaves and small shoots.

(f) Leaves of plants.

(g) Forest litter.

(h) Soil containing an appreciable admixture of vegetable matter, except peat, peat moss, and Osmunda fiber. Exception to the above prohibition may be authorized in the case of specific materials which have been so prepared, manufactured or processed that no pest risk is involved in their entry. Quar. No. 69.

13. *Potatoes*, except as indicated in Section dealing with material enterable under permit.

14. *Rice*, seed or paddy, from all foreign countries except Mexico. Quar. No. 55.

15. *Sugarcane*, including canes, cuttings or parts thereof, leaves, and bagasse, except that entry under permit will be authorized of specified materials on condition that they have been or are to be so treated, processed or manufactured that, in the judgment of the Department, their entry will involve no pest risk. Quar. No. 15.

16. *Sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas) and Yams (Dioscorea spp.)*. Quar. No. 29. (Entry into Hawaii or Puerto Rico is governed by Quar. No. 56).

17. *Wheat (Triticum spp.) and wheat products, except fine white flour from India, Japan, China, Australia, Union of South Africa, Italy, and Spain.* Quar. No. 59.

## Material enterable under permit and other restrictions

A. *ENTERABLE UNDER QUARANTINE No. 37, Nursery Stock, Plants, and Seeds Quarantine.*

1. Living plant material not previously listed as prohibited and not subject to special quarantines as hereinafter discussed are enterable under the provisions of Quarantine No. 37. Such material includes:

- (a) Seeds of palms and woody plants, seeds of *Lathyrus* and *Vicia* spp. and seeds of *Hibiscus esculentus*.
- (b) Bulbs.
- (c) Plants, cuttings, etc.

Such material is enterable under permits through ports named in the permits and must be free of soil (except plants of Canadian origin). They must meet the size and age requirements which the permittee must convey to the foreign shipper; species of woody plants, including palms, which can be grown from seed, may be imported only as seed; and plants of many genera, except those from sources in Canada, Europe, Asia Minor, and Mediterranean Africa, must be defoliated before shipment if to be entered at ports other than Hoboken.

Approved packing for such material includes peat moss, sphagnum, coconut or other vegetable fibers freed of pulp (excluding sugarcane and cotton fiber), osmunda fiber, excelsior (wood wool), shavings, saw dust, ground cork, buckwheat hulls, expanded vermiculite and charcoal. Willow withes should not be used to tie bundles. Material from countries with official systems of inspection must be certified as to (1) origin, (2) freedom from pests, (3) freedom from soil, and (4) to have been grown on land on which no golden nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) is known to occur. In countries where the golden nematode is reported to occur the certificate shall, in addition, state the date of the most recent inspection of the land in which the plant material was grown. The certificate must be attached to the invoice, with each container bearing a copy of the certificate and marked as instructed by the permittee.

2. *Restricted plant material from Canada*, except material in certain categories, may be imported under permit valid for any port at which there is a Customs officer, when accompanied by an official certificate of Canadian origin and freedom from pests. Increase from material imported into Canada is considered of Canadian origin. These provisions do not extend to greenhouse material. The latter, as well as plants of all kinds imported into and merely grown on in Canada, are enterable under the same conditions as apply to other countries.

#### B. ENTERABLE UNDER OTHER QUARANTINES

1. *Coffee*. Samples of unroasted seeds or beans not exceeding one pound in weight. Permits are issued on the port of San Juan only. Quar. No. 73.

##### 2. *Maize (corn) and related plants*

(a) *Brooms and articles made of broomcorn*. Entry authorized through ports designated in the permit. Treatment required if manufacture has not substantially eliminated stems which could be means of carriage of European corn borer or other injurious insects. Quar. No. 41.

(b) *Broomcorn*. From North America, South America, and West Indies, enterable throughout the year, through New York, Boston, Baltimore, and such other ports as may be approved; from all other parts of the world, entry limited to the five months' period between October 1 of any year and the end of February of the succeeding year, through Boston, New York, Baltimore, and such other northeastern ports as may be designated. *The entry of broomcorn through Pacific Coast ports is not authorized*. Broomcorn must be so baled as to prevent breakage and scattering in connection with the necessary handling and sterilization. Quar. No. 41.

(c) *Maize (corn) on the cob*, green or mature, from the provinces of Canada west of and including Manitoba, and from Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies and Bermuda, through ports named in the permit.

(d) *Maize (corn), shelled, and seeds of related plants*. Shelled maize and seeds of broomcorn, sweet and grain sorghums, sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugarcane, pearl millet and napier grass from all foreign countries and localities and Teosinte (*Euchlaena*) and Job's tears from countries other than these listed in Section "Importation prohibited", para. 7 (a), through ports named in the permits. Treatment may be

required or entry refused, if found appreciably fouled with cobs or other portions of the plant, except that contaminated shipments from areas named in item (c) above will not be held for treatment.

3. *Cotton lint (ginned cotton) and cotton mill waste*

(a) Raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton (cotton lint), including cotton waste, cotton linters, and hull fiber are enterable through ports named in permits.

(b) Cotton wrappers, secondhand burlap or other fabrics of the kinds ordinarily used to wrap cotton, whether same have or have not been used. Entry authorized through ports named in the permits. Cotton Regulations.

4. *Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.* From (a) The Imperial Valley of Mexico and (b) Tamaulipas, Mexico, under permit through ports named in the permit. Quar. No. 8.

5. *Cottonseed products.* Cottonseed cake and meal from all foreign countries and localities and cottonseed oil from Mexico through northern maritime ports and such other ports as may be named in the permit. Freedom of products and containers from uncrushed cottonseed is a condition of entry. (Products from Imperial Valley of Baja California, Mexico, exempt from Regulations). Cottonseed Products Regulations.

6. *Cut flowers.* All cut flowers except those grown in and shipped from Canada, including Newfoundland, subject to provisions of quarantine, except that permits are required only for *Camellia* spp., *Gardenia* spp. (Cape Jasmine), *Rhododendron* spp. (including *Azalea*), *Rosa* spp., *Syringa* spp. (*Lilac*). Entry authorized through ports designated in the permit. Infested or infected shipments, whether enterable under permit or otherwise, shall be treated, as prescribed by inspector, shipped out of the United States, or abandoned for destruction. Quar. No. 74 and circular B.E.P.Q.-563.

7. *Elm and related plants,* from Europe and from Canada and other areas north of the United States; including (a) seeds, leaves, plants, cuttings, and scions; (b) logs; (c) lumber, timber, and veneer if bark is present; and (d) crates, boxes, barrels, packing cases, and other containers and articles manufactured in whole or in part of the wood of elm or related plants, if not free from bark. Entry from Europe authorized only under unusual circumstances, and under conditions prescribed in permit. Entry from Canada and areas north thereof, permits will be issued for logs, lumber, and other parts incapable of



propagation, except from the Province of Quebec. Permits will be issued for seed, also for other propagating material, except from the Province of Quebec. Quar. No. 70.

8. *Fruits and vegetables.* From all foreign countries and localities, other than the Dominion of Canada, including Newfoundland, except as prohibited or restricted by special quarantines, etc., upon presentation of satisfactory evidence that (a) they are not attacked in country of origin by injurious insects; (b) their importation from definite areas or districts under prescribed safeguards can be authorized without pest risk; or (c) that they have been or are to be treated under conditions prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, except that dried, cured or processed fruits and vegetables, including dry beans, peas and nuts, etc., other than acorns and chestnuts, require no permit. Permits are required for frozen fruits and for chestnuts and acorns. Shipments infested with injurious insects may be refused entry if it is determined that they cannot be cleaned by disinfection or treatment, or to contain leaves, twigs or other portions of plants as packing or otherwise. Entry is authorized through ports named in the permit. Quar. No. 56 and circulars B.E.P.Q.-504, 542, 583, and 587.

9. *Plants and plant products for exportation.* Plants and plant products prohibited or restricted by quarantines or orders may be discharged for export or for transportation and exportation through ports, and under conditions named in the permits, except that permits will be issued only when danger of pest escape is not involved. Plant Safeguard Regulations.

10. *Potatoes.* Approved for entry from Cuba (including Isle of Pines) and Dominican Republic, through eastern maritime ports and such other ports as may be specified in the permits; also, from areas in Mexico as follows: The State of Sonora, through Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Ariz.; from the States of Chiapas, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, and Tamaulipas, through Douglas, Naco, and Nogales, Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass, and El Paso; and from the northern territory of Baja California, through Calexico and San Ysidro. A certificate issued by a responsible inspection official of the country of origin, showing name and address of the consignee and name, address, and permit number of the permittee, shall accompany each shipment, certifying that the potatoes were grown in a district free from infection with potato wart and have been certified to be free from potato wart and other injurious potato diseases and insect pests,



and that the containers have not been previously used for potatoes. Additionally, each sack or container of such potatoes must bear a copy of said certificate in which case the copy may be entirely printed, including the seal. (Entry is authorized without permit from Bermuda and Canada, except Newfoundland). Potato Regulations.

11. *Rice.* (a) *Seed or paddy rice.* Entry authorized from Mexico only through ports on the Mexican border, and such other ports as may be named in the permit. (b) *Rice hulls and rice straw.* From all foreign countries and localities, provided contents of packages or bales are not compressed to a density exceeding 30 pounds per cubic foot. Treatment is a condition of entry; entry is limited to approved northern ports where approved treating facilities are available. Quar. No. 55.

12. *Sugarcane bagasse.* From all foreign countries and localities, entry authorized under conditions prescribed in the permit through New York, Boston, and such other ports as may be named in the permit. Quar. No. 15.

### **Material enterable without permit**

The following materials may be imported without permit, under specific provision made within quarantines or orders, and under administrative provision.

1. *Bamboo shoots*, cooked or otherwise preserved. Dried bamboo timber or articles made thereof.

2. *Maize (corn).* (a) green maize (corn) on the cob in small lots for local consumption only, from border-adjacent areas of Canada; (b) articles made of maize (corn) stalks, leaves or cobs when so prepared, manufactured or processed that their entry involves no pest risk, from countries other than those of southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Taiwan (Formosa), Japan and adjacent islands; and (c) maize (corn) silk, except from the areas listed in (b) of this paragraph.

3. *Cotton, raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton*, including all forms of cotton mill waste, linters, and cottonseed cake and meal, when forwarded through the mails as samples of merchandise, small packets, and by parcel post of samples of raw or unmanufactured ginned cotton, including all forms of cotton-mill waste, and cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake, when the parcels are securely wrapped to prevent

leakage, and are conspicuously addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, at Hoboken, N. J., Miami, Fla., San Francisco, Calif., or Seattle, Wash., and, if from Mexico, at Nogales, Ariz., El Paso, Laredo, or Brownsville, Tex., with the name and address of the ultimate addressee indicated in the lower left-hand corner of the wrapper of the parcel.

4. *Cut flowers* from Canada, including Newfoundland; and, cut flowers, except *Camellia*, *Gardenia*, *Rhododendron*, including *Azalea*, *Rosa*, and *Syringa*.

5. *Fruits and vegetables*, dried, cured, or processed fruits and vegetables such as cured figs, raisins and dry beans. (Frozen fruits and vegetables are not considered as processed).

6. *Herbarium specimen*, dried or pressed plants.

7. *Job's tears*. Curios made in whole or part of Job's tears, such as necklaces, rosaries, pins, bracelets and other curios, from all foreign countries and localities.

8. *Nuts*, for purposes other than propagation, except acorns and chestnuts, for which a permit is required.

9. *Plants and parts thereof*, except *Aglaonema*, and those prohibited or restricted by special quarantines and orders when imported for food, analytical, medicinal or manufacturing purposes.

10. *Potatoes*, from Bermuda and from all parts of Canada, except Newfoundland.

11. *Rice Straw articles* such as closely woven, or dyed or stained mats, whisk brooms, brushes, slippers, sandals, hats, handbags, toys and ornaments.

12. *Seeds*, including field, vegetable, and flower seeds other than those restricted or prohibited by special quarantines and orders.

## General restrictions

In general, all quarantines and orders provide that the importer procure a permit in advance of shipment; that containers be marked and numbered, and that the shipments be free of pests.

1. *Certificates* of origin and freedom from pests, issued by responsible officials of foreign countries are required to accompany

Canadian-grown nursery stock, nursery stock from countries with official systems of inspection, potatoes, except from Bermuda and Canada, and certain fruits from approved areas of specified countries.

2. *Mail Importations.* Except that special provision is made for entry of samples of cotton and cotton-mill waste, etc., through the mails without a permit, each parcel of plants and plant products for which a permit is required must be accompanied by a special mailing tag. These tags are furnished to permittees for transmission to their shippers. The tags route the parcels direct to the approved inspection station named thereon. After plant quarantine clearance, the parcels are released to the Post Office for forwarding to the consignee under the original postage.

3. *Permits and Mailing Tags* should be procured from the Import and Permit Section, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 209 River Street, Hoboken, N. J. Permits are issued to importers, not to foreign shippers.

## VENEZUELA

### Legislation

Law of 18 June 1941

Resolution No. 1 of 23 June 1948

Resolution No. 3 of 18 March 1947

Resolution No. 4 of 20 December 1948

Resolution No. 5 of 20 June 1947

Resolution No. 6 of 23 October 1950

Resolution No. 7 of 7 August 1948

### Importation prohibited

1. *Citrus plants*, including fruits, cuttings, seeds and buds, on account of the occurrence of a new disease in other countries.

2. *Sugarcane plants* or living parts thereof. Planting material may be imported only by the Ministry of Agriculture.

3. *Flowers*, on account of the danger of introducing pests unknown in the country.

4. *Fruits, vegetables, plants and parts of plants* on passengers or in baggage.

### **Importation restricted**

1. *Seed potatoes*. Certified seed potatoes may be imported directly by the Ministry of Agriculture or through the Banco Agricola y Pecuario. Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate of origin declaring freedom from the following diseases and pest: potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), ring-rot (*Corynebacterium sepedonicum*), virus diseases, and Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*). The potatoes must be packed in crates with a division in the center and each crate should be attached with a label of certification issued by the official service of the country of origin. Seed potatoes may enter the country only through the ports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello. For superficial diseases, such as common scab (*Actinomyces scabies*) or physiological disease, up to 5 % of diseased potatoes will be tolerated.

2. *Living plants and parts thereof* capable of reproduction, including cuttings, roots, buds, branches, sprouts, leaves, fruits, etc. A permit for the import must be applied for to Division de Sanidad Vegetal at least 15 days in advance by the importer, indicating (i) name and quantity of each species or variety to be imported, (ii) name and address of the establishment which will supply the material, (iii) the locality where the material is to be planted, (iv) means of transportation, (v) the intended use of the material, (vi) name and address of the person to whom the permit is to be sent if granted. All shipments must be accompanied by an official certificate issued by competent officials of the country of origin, declaring that the material is free of pests and diseases harmful to agriculture. The certificate should be legalized by the Venezuelan Consul in the exporting country. All the living plants or parts thereof must be free of earth and sand and must be packed in completely new receptacles, containers or packages. Such material may be imported only through the following ports: La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Carupano, Ciudad Bolivar, San Antonio de Tachira.

### **Importation unrestricted**

*Vegetable seeds.*

# YUGOSLAVIA

## Legislation

Law of 9 December 1929.

Order No. 50570/11, 10 August 1935.

Order No. 85834/36, 13 January 1937.

## Importation prohibited

1. *Plants and parts of plants* for propagation, when attacked by insect pests and diseases.

2. *Douglas fir seedlings*. To prevent the introduction of the needlecast disease (*Rhabdochline pseudotsugae*).

## Importation restricted

1. *Potatoes, stocks of deciduous fruit trees and other woody plants* from countries in which potato wart disease (*Synchytrium endobioticum*), Colorado beetle (*Leptinotursa decemlineata*), potato tuber worm (*Gnorimoschema operculella*), or San José scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*) occurs. The shipment must be accompanied by a certificate bearing the seal of the phytopathological institution of the country of origin and the signature of the inspector, in both the language of the exporting country and French; identifying the locality of origin; declaring that the shipment is free from injurious insects and diseases, especially the ones mentioned above, and that the products do not originate from a region where the above-mentioned pests prevail nor from a protective zone of 10 km. diameter surrounding the infected or infested region; stating the railroad car numbers, marks on containers, kind and quantity of goods, and the text of the seal on railroad cars and containers; and noting that the shipment is in bulk or packed in new sacks, boxes, baskets, or other containers. The list of countries in which the named pests prevail will be published by the Ministry of Agriculture in January of every year.

2. *Potatoes, stocks of deciduous fruit trees and all other woody plants* from countries in which the above-mentioned pests do not occur. The shipment must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the exporting country, affirming that the shipment is not attacked by any injurious pest or disease.

3. *Apple and pear fruits from all countries.* The shipment should be accompanied by a certificate issued by the phytopathological service of the exporting country, affirming that the shipment is not attacked by any injurious pests or diseases.

4. *Other living plants, parts thereof, deciduous and other fruits* intended for planting from all countries. Official certificate affirming freedom from insect pests and diseases is required.

### **Importation unrestricted**

1. *Plants, parts of plants, and fruits* intended for consumption, including various kinds of vegetables (except potatoes), deciduous and other fruits (except apples and pears).

2. *Cut flowers.*

3. *New potatoes.* Unrestricted entry is permitted until May 31 of each year.

4. *Living plants, parts of plants, and fruits* in transition. Transit through Yugoslavia is permitted in sealed railroad cars or in sealed containers.



## SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

### ALGERIA

#### Legislation

Order of 21 June 1952.

#### Importation of Rutaceae prohibited.

Importation into Algeria of seedlings, cuttings, scions and all parts of plants other than fruits of the Rutaceae family is prohibited. Shipments for experimental purposes shall be permitted if a permit has been obtained from the Governor-General in advance.

### CANADA

#### Legislation

Order in Council P.C. 3811 of 21 August 1952.

Ports of importation.

Victoria, B. C., for nursery stock imported other than by mail.

Edmonton, Alta., for nursery stock in small quantities imported by mail or air transport.

#### Importation prohibited

1. Plants with soil, sand, soil or earth, or packing material containing sand, soil or earth, from all countries in Europe except Holland and Belgium, and any other country in Europe which may later establish a Golden Nematode (*Heterodera rostochiensis*) survey and control program, and export certification policy, on a basis satisfactory to the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board.
2. *Salix* (willow) from Europe, plants, including roots and cuttings for propagation of all species, hybrids and horticultural varieties.

## Importation from United States restricted

- (a) Almond (*Prunus amygdalus*) plants unless certified that the virus diseases little cherry (not including western X little cherry), albino cherry, cherry buckskin, and pink fruit, are not known to occur either in the nursery or other source, or within one mile thereof.
- (b) Almond (*Prunus amygdalus*), apricot (*P. armeniaca*), plum (*P. salicina*), and Damson plum (*P. insititia*), unless certified that the virus disease phony peach is not known to occur either in the nursery or other source or within one-half of one mile thereof.
- (c) Almond (*Prunus amygdalus*), apricot (*P. armeniaca*), plum (*P. domestica*), Japanese plum (*P. salicina*), Damson plum (*P. insititia*), and Bessey cherry (*P. besseyi*), unless peach mosaic is not known to occur either in the nursery or other source, or within one mile thereof.
- (d) Almond (*Prunus amygdalus*), apricot (*P. armeniaca*), plum (*P. domestica*), Japanese plum (*P. salicina*), and Damson plum (*P. insititia*), unless the virus diseases peach yellows and little peach are not known to occur either in the nursery or other source, or within one mile thereof.
- (e) Maize and maize products from all states of the United States unless certified free of corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) or certified as originating in a state where corn borer is not known to occur.
- (f) Wheat from Wyoming, United States, on account of dwarf bunt (*Tilletia brevifaciens* G. W. Fischer), unless the usual requirements are fulfilled.

## Importation from countries other than United States restricted

- (a) Broom corn from countries other than the United States may be imported into Canada only between 16 August and the following 14 May inclusive, and only if the other usual requirements are fulfilled.
- (b) Hop plants including cuttings and sets for ornamental or propagation purposes from England and Wales, unless each ship-

ment is accompanied by a certificate issued by the country of origin to the effect that the plants were grown in an area where the wilt disease, caused by *Verticillium albo-atrum* is not known to be present.

## FRANCE

### Legislation

Orders of 20 September 1952.

Order of 2 October 1952.

### Importation restricted

Living ligneous plants, parts thereof and their fresh fruits, excepting those of conifers and Aurantiaceae, originating from countries infested by San José scale. Importation into France, with the exception of Algeria, must be through the declared customs offices and accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate in the prescribed form. If found infested, the whole shipment, including containers, shall be disinfested or otherwise treated. Materials imported for scientific purposes may be exempted from the restrictions if authorized by the Minister of Agriculture. Trans-shipments through Metropolitan France, if securely packed in containers, should be through the declared customs offices but require no certificate. Transport in bulk is prohibited. If shipments in transit originated in countries not contaminated by San José scale, only an attestation in the prescribed form is required.

### Importation into Guadeloupe, Guyana and Martinique restricted

1. Coffee seedlings, fruits (fresh or dry), coffee beans in the parchment and unroasted hulled coffee beans (fresh or dry). Requires a phytosanitary certificate attesting in particular that the products originated in inspected fields free from coffee berry borer (*Stephanoderes coffeae* = *S. hampei*) and coffee rust (*Hemileia vastatrix*). In case of infestation by the borer, the certificate should specify that the products have been disinfested according to the procedure agreed by the French Plant Protection Service.

2. Cacao seedlings, cacao pods or beans and bean fragments, cacao husk, shells, shoots and skins. Require a certificate attesting that the products originated in fields free from witches' broom disease (*Marasmius pernicius*) and situated in a region where no virus diseases have been reported.

3. Sugarcane cuttings, seedlings and seeds. Require a certification of selection control and of phytopathological inspection, attesting that the products originated in inspected fields situated in a region free from virus diseases and *Tomaspis saccharina*.

## S W E D E N

### Legislation

Royal Decree of 5 May 1952.

### Importation of barberry restricted

*Berberis*, *Mahonia* and *Mahoberberis* plants, excepting the enterable species listed below, are allowed entry only with the permission of the Plant Protection Institute. This restriction does not affect the transit of such material through Sweden if it is sealed by the customs house at the port of entry.

The following species are enterable, provided not grafted on other species:

- Berberis aggregata*
- B. aggregata prattii*
- B. buxifolia nana*
- B. candidula*
- B. chenaultii* (= *gagnepainii* × *verruculosa*)
- B. gagnepainii*
- B. julianae*
- B. koreana*
- B. mentorensis* (= *julianae* × *thunbergii*)
- B. parvifolia*
- B. sargentiana*
- B. thunbergii*
- B. verruculosa*
- B. (Mahonia) aquifolium*.











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